THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,437—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd „	EGYPT	8000	....	
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	..
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th „	MOREA	11000	....	..
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	..
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	....	..
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
,th „	MALOJA	12500	....	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to arseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting eamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON a MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day sailing. All passengers must attend at that place 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health ficer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the ail Steamer.

OMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912]

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th „	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
th „	CHINA	8000	....	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
th „	EGYPT	8000	....	..
nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
th „	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
rd „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
th „	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
3th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
0th „	MANTUA	11000	....	...
7th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
8th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *IRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and ONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the raits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are ued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, ply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S ITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
ity of Lahore	7163	...	...	13 Sept.	...
ocksley Hall	3584	...	...	...	21 Sept.
y of Athens	5594	...	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
wby Hall	4388	...	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
y of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
y of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
y of Benares	5973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
y of London	8000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Cal	cutta
afford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
y of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
ity of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
ity of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
ity of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
ity of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
ity of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	28 Feb.
rafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
ity of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
ity of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl.
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
ity of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	[illegible]
Liverpool	605	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital urses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of amers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their ave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced ewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin EE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer tween Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and remen. Through rates of passage money may be btained.

Through bookings to AMERICA n conjunction with the Cunard LINE,

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additiona harge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	14th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	15th Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2184	Mon.	18th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, on Wednesday 13th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. „
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

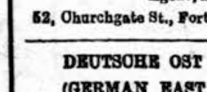
For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th September,
a Praesident	3,810	Bremer	27th „
a Markgraf	3,680	Ible	18th October.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

34, Medow Street, Bombay 25th August, 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY,

W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only,
Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

A Prismatic Binocular for considerably below cost. **Rs. 45** This offer is limited to the few we have available in stock.

Great improvements have been made recently in the manufacture and perfection of the highest qualities of Prismatic Binoculars. The demand for the "best" has appreciably increased, and in view of this fact we have decided in future not to stock the cheaper forms of Prismatic Binoculars. We are, therefore, offering the remainder of our stock of "Derby" and "Marcks" Prismatic Binoculars—hitherto sold for Rs. 75—for less than actual cost, viz., Rs. 45 nett. A limited number only are available, and as will be evident the price is less than that asked for ordinary telescopic glasses.

THE
"DERBY"

English made throughout Length 4 1-2 ins., width 4 1-2 ins., weight 14 ozs. Magnification × 8. Clear definition, Large field adjustable eye pieces to equalize defective eyesight. With leather case, Rs. 45 nett.

MARCKS
PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

London made throughout. Length 4 ins., width 3 1-2 ins., weight 13 ozs. Magnification × 8 diameters. Uniform illumination, clear definition, large field of view. Easy manipulation to adapt to vision and pupil distance. With leather case, Rs. 45 nett.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2¼ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF
HIGH GRADE
KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test,
Unicorn	125°	„ „
Vishnu	125°	„ „

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 524 of 1910.

MAHOMED CASSUM CURTAY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 85, Ali Umer Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

SHAMSUDDIN PATHAN, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort at 2nd Don-Tad Street. ... ...Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the eleventh day of February, 1911, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that right, title and interest of the Defendant Shamsuddin Pathan, in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on the Fazandari ground of which ground Fakruddin Gankathaker is Fazandar, situate, lying and being on the West side of Jackeria Musjid, on Don-Tad Street, in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 426-428-32, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by Halalkhore cess, on or towards the North by a house belonging to Memon Nathu Sudha, on or towards the South by a house belonging to Memon Sadha, and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under No. 2724, and Street Nos. 428-32.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at or near the Harris Road in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Municipality under E. Ward No. 4131 (1), and Street No. 292, and bounded on or towards the North by land of Raghunath Narayen Khote, on or towards the South by the land of Muncherji Kavasji Dawar, on or towards the East by the Harris Road, and on or towards the West by the land of Rustomji Ardeshir.

THIRDLY.—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing upon the Government ground, situate at Ali Umer Street, on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 952 and 952, New No. 8128, Old Survey No. 1187, and New Survey No. 824, and in the Books of the Municipality and C. Ward No. 6034, Street Nos. 163, 165 and 167, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and fifty feet and three-fourth feet in length, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded on the East by Halalkore's passage, on the West by the said Umer Street, on the North by the house of Mahomed Ibrahim Khalik, and on the South by the house of Ghati Ballajee Khundajee.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Shaik Buran Commandant Street, in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1663 New No. 8791, Old Survey No. 2260, and New Survey No. 3716, and in the Books of the Municipality under E. Ward No. 51, Street No. 23 to 27, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the public passage for sweepers, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Buran Commandant Street, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, abutting on the house of Kharwa Assa Fakeera, and on or towards the South by a piece of vacant ground of Umer Ladha.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Nizampura Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 146-147, New No. 7464, Old Survey No. 1524, New Survey No. 983, and in the Books of the Municipality under C. Ward No. 6431, Street No. 22, and bounded on the East by the vacant land of Suleman Bin Fakir Shaik Lagde, on the West by the Public Road, on the North by the said Nizampura Street, and on the South by the house of Abdul Rahiman Bin Mahomed Salley Jhutani.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground situate, lying and being at Musjid Cross Lane, on the South side of said Nizampura Street, in the Registration and Sub-district and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-three and eighteenths square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 141-142, New Survey No. 7457, Old Survey No. $\frac{1}{1524}$ and New Survey No. 983, with a hut standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6403, and Street No. 49, and bounded on the East, by the house of Bai Busabibi, on the West by the house of Bai Mariambibi on the North by the said Nizampura Street, and on the South by the Compound of Abdul Rahiman bin Mahomed Saley.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land situate on the South side of Seventi Road, in Mahim in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, together with the buildings and dwelling-houses erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Wards No. 5403, and Street No. 1, and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond it partly by the house of Nathu Valji and partly by the house of Magela Pandu, on the West by the property of Cassum Nathu, on the South by the property of Balgovind Hargovand, and on the North by the said Seventi Road.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at 1st Colbhat Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1710, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 100, with the tenement, message or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 22, and bounded on the East by the Colbhat Lane, on the West by the house of Ismail Habib belonging to the Musjid, on the North by fire-wood warehouse and on the South by the house of Dr. Pallonji Barjorji.

NINTHLY.—All that piece of land with a Fish Bazar, and certain message or firewood ware-house and other shops standing thereon, and a piece of vacant ground annexed thereto situate on the East side of the Breach Candy Road or Palav Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Parsi Moholla, on the West by the Palav or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the North by dwelling-house and vacant ground belonging to Jagannath-Shankersett and on the South by a house belonging to Awabai, widow, and which said land measures on the West whereof fronting or abutting on the Breach Candy Road, 140 feet and in breadth, on the South side, 66feet and 9 inches, and on the North side 64 feet and 3 inches or thereabouts, entered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 11.

TENTHLY.—The right, title, interest, viz:—half share of the settler, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Breach Candy Road or Palav Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, admeasuring square yards or thereabouts, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality and C Ward No. 2011, and Street Nos. 178-181 and 185, and bounded on the East by a Gully, on the West by the said Palav Road, on the North by the house of Dhanjishaw Darasha, and on the South by the property of Shababibi.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 22nd day of September, 1911, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1911.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank, will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 14th September, 1911, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the construction and erection of temporary STRUCTURES, ARCHES, &c, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Public Works Department.

Tenders may be for the construction and erection of all or any of the temporary Structures, Arches, &c.

Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, at the office of the Undersigned. Contractors, in the event of acceptance, must be prepared to deposit a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the estimate which will be liable to forfeiture in the case of withdrawal, or refusal to sign the contract or on failure to fulfil the whole or any part of the contract, and will bear no interest.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL,
General Secretary,
Royal Visit Fund,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the resolution passed at the Twenty-ninth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Company, held this day, a dividend of Rs. 40 (Forty) per share, free of income-tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to those Shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders of the Company, this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA, &Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOAN of Rs. 1,40,000 is REQUIRED, for the Estate of Ray Radha Ballab Choudhury Bahadoor and his brother Banwari Lal Choudhury of Sherpur, District Mymensingh, which has recently been brought under the Court of Wards. Any one willing to raise the Loan at a moderate rate of interest on the mortgage of the property may apply to the Undersigned within a fortnight. The amount of brokerage required should be stated.

J. P. BLACKWOOD,
Collector.
Mymensingh Collectorate.
Dated the 2nd September, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from the 1st September, 1911, the following CAMP STATIONS on the Delhi Durbar Railway have been OPENED for through-booking of Goods Traffic of all descriptions:—

1. Kinsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations from all B. B. & C. I. Railway stations.

Consigners of goods are requested to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which of the Camp Stations it will be most convenient for them to take delivery, and to consign their goods accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery, in the Delhi Durbar area are also requested to intimate to despatchers which of the Camp stations is nearest and most convenient for delivery. If this is done, it will ensure earlier delivery, and also avoid unnecessary expense in cartage over a considerable distance from the Delhi Goods Sheds.

Consignments of goods, including Motor Cars and Carriages, from Bombay for Camp Stations and also for other stations in Delhi, should be booked early from the Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge, (Bombay). Horses should be booked from Grant Road.

Special Delhi Durbar Camp Station Labels can be obtained from Station Masters and Goods Clerks at the principal Goods Booking Stations, and further particulars as to the booking arrangements will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

F. W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager,
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 4th September, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhoea (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND PARSI HOLIDAY.
ATTRACTIONS.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE FALL OF TROY.
Founded on HOMER'S ILLIAD.
The greatest picture ever shown in this city.
MAGNIFICENTLY STAGED.
BEAUTIFULLY ACTED,
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RICHLY GOWNED.

It is a film that has become famous throughout THE WORLD.

FOOLSHEAD AS A MANNEQUIN.
A
SPASM OF LAUGHTER.
See him in the Royal Princess's Costume
and
our special holiday attractions.

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GRAND NEW YEAR PRIZE SHOW
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
7 to 8 P.M.
Three silk sarees or one gold and two silver watches given away.
Winner in each has his option.

TO-MORROW,
7 to 8
ANOTHER HOLIDAY PRIZE SHOW
7 to 8 P. M.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

LAST WEEK!
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY, 12TH SEPT.
Morning Session 9 to 11; Evening Session 6 to 8.
WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPT.
Morning Session 9 to 11; There will be no night Session.
THURSDAY, 14TH SEPT.
Practice Session 8 to 9 a.m.; Evening Session 6 to 8
SATURDAY, 16TH SEPT.
Close of the Season
Practice Session 8 to 9 a.m.; Night Session 9-30 to midnight.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

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Reserve Fund ...... " 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
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Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

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REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
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IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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ARE A PROVED CURE Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT cures ringworm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
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THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs { a Stars b Adoration } Db Eb (Eb-F) F	Jos Adams,
Wilt thou be my Dearie Eb F (F-F) G ...	A. W. Marchant
I call thee love as in a Dream Ab Bb (D-E) C ...	Seymour Elli
One and Twenty Eb (Bb-Eb) G ...	J. Fraser
The World is at Rest F. G (D-E) Ab Bb	Daisy W. Gun
Two Songs { a Tis not Inconstancy b The Rainbow - }	2 keys C Paston Cooper.
Love's Atonement Bb (F-F) C ...	Bothwell Thomso
Mignonette Eb F (C-F)	Seymour Elli
One Valse More D. F.	Octave Cremie
The Yachtsman's Bride Bb (Bb D) C ...	Joscelyn No
The Birth of a Rose C. (C-E) Eb..	Harold Dougla
Dreams of the Summer Night High and low voice	C. B. Hawley
Only a Flower C.D (C-E) Eb ...	Seymour Elli
Give a man a Horse he can ride G. A (D-F) B	Lamber
There's Love in the Land E. (C-F) F ...	Karoly Kla
Life Short Tale C. (A-E) D. ...	Ed. Lemar
Only to Love you Bb C (E-F) Eb..	Arther Godfrey
Czech Peasant Song D. (A-D) ...	Percy Godfrey
Good's Minstrel Db Eb (Bb-F) ...	Ch. Marshall
Primroses C. Eb (D-F) F.... ...	Seymour Elli
Where Violets Grow Bb C (D-D) Eb ...	Seymour Elli
For you alone 1 b. Eb. F (D-G) G ...	Henry E. Geeh
Rose of my Heart C. (C-E) D ...	Howard Fisher
Golden Broom Tne (Bb-F) ...	Ch. Braun
My Love Loves me to-day Eb-F (C-F) G ...	Adela Vern
The Star of Home Bb C, (D-E) D. Eb ...	Alan Bair
Bring me Red Roses Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ...	Seymour Elli
For you alone Db. Eb (C-F) F. G.	Henry E Geeh

(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Rs. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—

A Voice from Paradise D. Eb (E-E) F	Seymour Elli
Sun of my Soul C. D (B-D) F. ...	Jos. Adam
My Kingdom F. G (D-E) Ab ...	Jos. Adam
The Nazarene C. D (C-D) F. ...	Jos. Adam
The Lord is my Shepherd D. F...	Jos. Adam
Thy will be done C. Db (D-Eb) Eb	Francois Bohr.

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

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S. ROSE & Co's.
COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg ...	by	Lehar
Peggy...	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton
The Balkan Princess... ...	"	Paul Rubens
A Persian Princess	"	Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	"	Ed. German
The Girl in the Train	"	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke ...	"	Seymour Hicks
Our Miss Gibbs		Caryll and Monckton
The Islander...		P. M. Faraday
The Belle of Brittany ...		Howard Talbot

VOCAL SCORES (words and Music Complete)	Rs. 4-8 each.
PIANO SCORES	Rs. 2-10 each.
PIANO SELECTIONS ...	Re. 1-4 each.
THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER	Oscar Strauss
VOCAL SCORE Rs. 6 PIANO SCORE Rs. 3-0	
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WALTZ and Lancers	Re. 1-12 each.

POPULAR WALTZES—BEING PLAYED EVERYWHERE.

Luxembourg Waltz	by	Franz Lehar
Miette	"	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring...	"	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	"	T W Thurban
Valse Septembre	"	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	"	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	"	Do.
Sumurun	"	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz ...	"	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	"	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	"	Julian Kandt
The Girl in the Train... ...	"	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	"	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	"	Lehar
Peggy Valse	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS:—

Pas sur la Bouche	by	A Sablan
Amina	"	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons...	"	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ...	"	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ...	"	Max Hoffmann
The Cockney Band	"	Aug Valentine

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [11th Sept. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	43	57,055
B B and C I Railway	20	24,452

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.j
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-4
Shanghai „	...75 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready	Rs. 95 15 0
Forward	„ 95 12 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	„ 61 5 0
„ 1st Settlement	„ 61 6 0
„ 2nd „	„ 61 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Home markets are easier owing to bearish Census Ginners Report, which gives the quantity ginned upto 1st September to be 741,000 bales. Wall Street operators are selling on account of unfavourable financial conditions. Such a state of things cannot continue long as reports of damage to the crop by worms are still coming from several sections. The effect of large receipts which keep the market in check from advancing will henceforth have little influence on prices as the corresponding last year's receipts are also heavy and exports continue on a large scale.

Arrivals of Bengal cotton in up-country are increasing but the quality is not turning out as good as previously expected owing to rain still falling. There is a little more demand but sellers are reluctant to make contracts with shippers. Mills are the best buyers of ready cotton and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 314	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„ 314	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„ 312	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	„ 303	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„ 292	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 282	„
Fine M G Bengal	„ 307	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 301	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 295	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„ 280	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·20	6·13	6·09	6·08
—08	—07	—07	—07

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·09	6·10	6·11	6·12	6·13
—06	—07	—07	—07	—07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 13 4 0 B.T.
September	„ 12 4 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is strong. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready	Rs. 9 8 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready	„ 8 11 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firmer.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 58 0 0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 64 14 0 „
Black Kutni	„ 52 0 0 „

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 10 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	Rs. 28 2 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steadier. We Quote :—

Ready	Rs. 11 5 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steadier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready	Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.
„ „ Apr.-May	Rs. 5 8 0 „

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day owing to a Parsee Holiday.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	......	bales
Wheat	......	cwts.
Linseed	......	„
Rapeseed	......	„
Gingellyseed	4,593	„
Poppyseed	2,080	„
Groundnuts	218	„
Castorseed	7,058	„
Rice	4,134	„
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	13,679	„
Mowraseed	1,229	„
Gram	961	„
Joowar	10,192	„
Maize	Nil	

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., has received a telegram from the Head Office that at a general meeting of the shareholders held at Yokohama on the 9th instant, a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. was declared, and Y300,000 were placed to the Reserve Fund Account, and Y1,193,000 were carried forward to the next year's account.

The following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

August 1909	Rs. 12,07,17,000
August 1910	Rs. 19,63,43,000
August 1911	Rs. 20,31,49,000

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The jute market was quite upset to-day as was to be expected, owing to the appearance of final forecast figures, and ups and downs may be expected until all are to hand. To-day's figures show large increases in five districts of Bengal in the estimated area sown this year, as compared with the last, the total increase being over sixty thousand acres. This result of to-day's returns was to send the price down. Only nominal business was done in the gunny market, while in the share market more business was reported both in tea and jute mill shares. There was practically nothing doing on the exchange.

The Jain priest, Shrilalji Mahraj, gave a public lecture at Rajkot on Sunday when the Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj attended. He dwelt on the duties of mankind and appealed to the humanity of those present to take proper care of the famine stricken people and cattle.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 9th September 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 2nd September 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 2. Rs.	September 9 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,03,14,327	85,80,934
Other Deposits	12,55,29,803	12,48,97,528
Post Bills	3,430	3,430
Sundries	21,19,349	21,73,903
	15,85,96,909	15,62,55,768
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,27,01,581	2,19,57,387
Other authorised Securities	4,78,867	4,53,207
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,17,62,523	1,14,10,153
Loans do. do.	4,29,72,200	4,33,08,272
Bills discounted and purchased	1,81,41,206	1,46,49,303
Dead Stock	2,48,329	2,48,323
Stamps	4,901	4,694
Bullion	10,98,629	10,67,722
Balances with other Banks	7,36,095	6,95,960
Sundries	1,33,551	1,57,337
Cash	6,53,19,122	6,23,03,874
	15,85,96,909	15,62,55,798

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th Sept. 1911, as compared, with the statement of 29th Aug., 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 29. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 5. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,12,42,980	5	9	2,11,56,321	15	1
Other Deposits, &c	16,08,21,370	4	6	16,39,51,331	15	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,30,865	6	0	12,49,514	3	3
Sundries	11,55,275	6	3	12,43,859	8	9
	22,21,59,491	6	6	22,55,01,027	10	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,65,53,710	0	0	2,49,60,775	0	0
other authorized Investments	53,95,497	0	0	76,11,682	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,71,49,837	7	11	3,75,15,510	0	3
Accounts of Credit on do	3,95,70,508	3	10	3,87,40,158	1	5
Bills discounted, &c	2,95,11,599	7	3	305,15,172	11	4
Balances with other Banks	27,53,541	12	4	34,38,700	2	11
Bullion						
Dead Stock	22,05,860	1	1	22,06,192	6	6
Stamps	12,638	4	6	12,987	7	4
Sundries	2,99,130	1	3	2,84,781	10	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	14,45,52,372	6	2	14,52,85,960	8	8
Cash, &c., at Branches	7,76,07,119	0	4	8,02,15,067	2	1
	22,21,59,491	6	6	22,55,01,027	10	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	8,39,030	Decrease.
Government at Branches	7,52,372	Increase.
Other Deposits	31,29,961	Do.
Post Bills	2,09,649	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,23,250	Increase.
Loans	3,65,673	Do.
Accounts of Credit	9,30,349	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	10,03,573	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	13,89,678	Do.
Do. at Branches	12,18,270	Do.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LTD.

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd, was held at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on Monday at 3 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Lukhmidas Vussonjee presided.

The Directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June, 1911, were adopted and passed. A dividend of Rs. 40 (forty) per share equal to 8 per cent. per annum free of income tax was sanctioned and made payable on and after 15th inst., to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of shareholders on that day. The balance of Rs. 1,262-8-6 was carried forward to next year. Messrs. Ramdas Dossa and J. L. Ainsworth, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected Directors of the Company. Mr. Moroba Narayan was appointed Auditor of the Company for the ensuing year. With the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The Directors' report says:—The pressing done in the Company's factories during the year under report was 33,311 bales against 36,630 bales last year and the ginning done was 3,013 bojas and 2,981 candies against 2,886 bojas and 2,963 candies last year respectively. The accounts shew a net profit of Rs. 48,636-7-8; to which has to be added balance from last account Rs. 1,103-3-8; making a total of Rs. 49,739-11-4. From this amount of Rs. 49,739-11-4, the directors have transferred as follows:—To reserve fund account Rs. 8,000; to depreciation fund account Rs. 12,477-2-10; to dividend fund account Rs. 10,000; total Rs. 30,477-2-10. This leaves a balance of Rs. 19,262-8-6 from which the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, free of income-tax, amounting to Rs. 18,000 to be paid to the shareholders and carry forward to the next year's account Rs. 1,262-8-6. The Company's buildings, machinery (excluding boilers and engines) and stores at the factories have been insured to the extent of Rs. 1,68,450.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th September.

755. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th instant. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

756. Delhi Durbar Contingent.—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to this Office by the 15th instant the names of members willing, available, and recommended to proceed to Delhi for the Durbar Concentration in December next. Fifteen members will be selected from the names submitted. The Contingent will probably be absent from Bombay about 23 days.

757. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

758. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant Office will be closed, except for urgent work to-day Tuesday 12th and to-morrow Wednesday 13th instant, on account of Parsi New Year Holidays.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Daily Mail Miniature Rifle Clubs Contest will be shot for by the Corps Team at Carnac Road on Sunday 24th instant, commencing at 9-30 a.m.

It is announced that the collection of Indian images and pictures made by Major Edward Moor, F. R. S., in India from the arrival there, as a mere lad, in 1783 till the early years of the nineteenth century to illustrate his "Hindu Pantheon" (1810), is for sale. The collection is on exhibition at the Indian Court of the Festival of Empire, having been lent by Major C. Moor, of Great Bealings, Ipswich, grandson of the original owner. The exhibition also includes a complete copy of Moor's classical work, which was afterwards supplemented by his well-known "Oriental Fragments" (1834). The great value of the pictures and images lies in their presentation of a comprehensive study of the Hindu Pantheon before it was markedly affected by the contact of Western civilisation with India. There are some smaller objects in case 221, belonging to Major Moor, to be sold separately.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

URQUHART.—September 1, at Murree, Alexander Gerald Armstrong, dearly beloved son of G. A. Urquhart, Band Master, 31st Lancers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bank holiday.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Fall of Troy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a.m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "It's not so much what you say and do as how you say and do it."—SYSTEM.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5-30 p. m. on the Bombay Maidan.

BAHAI LECTURE.—Countess Aurelia Bethlen will, deliver a public lecture on "The Prince of Peace" at the Bahai Hall, 29 Forbes Street, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Fort on Wednesday 13th inst. at 6-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Maneklal Goverdhandas, a broker, residing in a house in Shamset Street reports the theft while he was asleep of a gold watch and chain, a set of gold studs and links etc. of the collective value of Rs. 468.

FATAL FALL.—A domestic servant named Keshow Shiva, aged 24, was lying in the flies of the Novelty Theatre on Sunday evening, when he dropped on to the stage and was seriously injured. He was removed to hospital where it was found he was suffering from fracture of the base of the skull. He died yesterday morning.

THE "Sanj Vartman's" New Year number is a remarkably fine production replete with good reading (from which we quoted a sample yesterday) and illustrations. If the English matter had been more carefully sub-edited little, if any, fault could be found with the number.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu labourer, aged about 30, was trying to get out of the way of a tram car going along the Parel Road on Sunday evening, when he ran into a hack victoria driven by one Mulla and was knocked down. He was removed to hospital where he died yesterday morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow, Wednesday, Parcel mail for China closes at the G. P. O. at 8 a. m. the same day.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Mulji, an aged Brahmin sweatmeat seller, while passing along Bhuleshwar Road late last evening, was knocked down by motor car No. 1234 belonging to one Maganlal Hargovind and was run over. He was seriously injured about his body and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

AN ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. C. Guest, aged 30, employed as a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway at Poona, who recently arrived in Bombay on leave was walking on the verandah of the second floor of a chawl belonging to Haji Ismail Haji Jusab at De Lisle Road, when he slipped and fell on a tin trunk, the harp of which penetrated his throat. He was removed to the European General Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

Chinese March	Kwang Hsu	Lincke
Overture	Lutspiel	Keler Bela
Valse	The Whirl of the Waltz	Lincke
Selection	The Earl and The Girl	Caryll
Intermezzo	Loin du Bal	Gillet
Selection	I Pagliacci	Leoncavallo
Two-Step	Ginger	Wurm

Y. M. M. A.—The 22nd weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association was held on the 10th instant at 11 a. m. under the presidency of Mr. Mohammed Usuf Nazim, who, before proceeding with business, stated that it was their duty to express sorrow for the demise of H.H. the Nizam. He then called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. After which Mr. Habiburrehamn Khan delivered a speech eulogising the many benefits that the Mohammedans apart from his own subjects derived from the late Nizam, and he was followed by Mr. E. A. Syed and Mulla Abbas Husein Kaisar who read a poem synchronising the date of the Nizam's death in Arabic notation. Then Mr. E. A. Syed proposed that the members of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association in meeting assembled should mark their deep regret at the sad demise of His Highness the Nizam and offer their sincere condolences to His Highness Osman Ali Khan in His Highness's sad bereavement. Mr. Abdul Hamid Muzaffari seconded the resolution and it was resolved to send the same by telegram. The President then delivered a speech describing the late Nizam as the benefactor of the Mahomedans and as the premier ruler in India It was their duty to bemoan his loss. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

BOMANJEE PETIT HOSPITAL.—The Hon. Sec. begs to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital. Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 18,60,656-14-3; in memory of the late Bai Soonabai widow of Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Hakimji, Rs. 5,000; in memory of the late Bai Dinbai daughter of the late Mr. Edulji Framji Allbless and widow of the late Mr. Framji Naoroji Bhai Saheb, from the sons of Mr. Edulji Framji Allbless, Rs. 5,000; by the will of the late Bai Soonabai Manockji Palkhiwalla sent direct to the Parsee Panchayet, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Shapoorji Jeevajee in memory of his parents, Rs. 700; Mr. Shapoorji Jeevajee in memory of the 44th anniversary of his mother-in-law Bai Soonabai Rustomji Jamshedji Jeejibhoy (Zoroastrian Building Society's Share), Rs. 100; from the amount subscribed by Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy Karanjia in the Oothamna Ceremony of his nephew Mr. Darabsha Rustomji Karanjia, Rs. 51; the amount subscribed by Gaimai Dadabhoy Karanjia in the Oothamna Ceremony of her nephew Mr. Darabsha Rustomji Karanjia, Rs. 51; from the amount subscribed by Mr. Naoroji Dorabji Karanjia in the Oothamna Ceremony of his relative Mr. Darabsha Rustomji Karanjia, Rs. 50; Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Doomasia at the Oothamna Ceremony of his sister-in-law Bai Shirinbai Rustomji J. Paymaster, Rs. 50; Mr. Sorabji Ukadji Umrigar at the Oothamna Ceremony of his sister Bai Shirinbai Rustomji J. Paymaster, Rs. 25; Mr. Shapurji Adarji Mistry and relatives in the Oothamna Ceremony of their relative Bai Cooverbai daughter of Mr. Edulji Jamshedji Makhania and mother of Messrs Hormusji and Dinshaw Shapurji Mistry, Rs. 25; at the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Mr. Hormusji Framji Vania who died on 18-7-1911 from his estate, Rs. 25; from the estate of Mr. Edulji Hormusji Batliwalla at the Oothamna Ceremony of his relative Bai Sonabai Pestonji Hakimji Rs. 25; Mr. Nusserwanji Edulji Batliwala at the Oothamna Ceremony of his relative Bai Sonabai Pestonji Hakimji, Rs. 25; Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Batliwalla at the Oothamna Ceremony of his relative Bai Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamshedji Sorabji Oomrigar at the Oothamna Ceremony of his grand-aunt Bai Bachoo bai widow of Mr. Naoroji Hormusji Oomrigar, Rs. 15; Mr. Burjorji Cowasji Vessoogar in memory of his late wife Bai Buchoobai Roj 23, Maha 11, 1290; Rs. 15; in memory of Bai Maneckbai Muncherji Tabak by a relative, Rs. 11; Mr. Vicaji D. B. Tarapoorwalla; Rs. 1,000; Mr. Jamshedji Jehangirji Lala and Bai Nawazbai Jamshedji (Cawnpore) in memory of their daughter Bai Shirinbai Bejonji Dantra, Rs. 500; from the amount subscribed at the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Mr. Bapuji Curshedji Vachhaghandy who died on Roj 27, Maha 12, Kadim 1279 (5-8-10) by his relatives through his son Mr. Jehangir Ghandibhai Modi, Rs, 500; Messrs J. Shapoorji and Coy., Allahabad (4th and 5th Instalments), Rs. 200; "To the Memory of our beloved mother", Rs. 100; in memory of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth from his nieces Bai Banoobai Pheroze Sethna and Bai Nawazbai Ruttonji Tata, Rs. 100; from the collection box placed at Seth Cowasji Behramji Banaji's Fire Temple, Rs. 87-7-7; from the collection box placed at Seth Hormusji Bomanji Wadia's Fire Temple, Rs. 84-13-8; in memory of the late Mr. Behramji Ferdoonji Murzban from Mr. Pirozshah Meherwanji Murzban and family, Rs. 75; from the collection box placed at the Tower of Silence, Rs. 73-2; the balance after closing the Behram Roj Jasan Fund for want of members, originally started by the clerks of the Fort Office of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Coy, Rs. 72; Mr. Sorabji Burjorji Tata in memory of the late Mr. Meherwanji Ferdoonji Murzban, Rs. 51; in memory of the late Mr. Manockji Pestonji Henderson, Rs. 40; the amount subscribed by Mr. Nusserwanji Tehmulji Dubash at the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Mr. Kaikobad Framji Mukadam who died on Roj 5th, Mag Maha 11, 1280 (14-7-11) Rs. 25; by way of thanks giving for the birthday of our dear friend on Roj Testor Tir Yezad Maha Behman, Kadim Rs. 25; Mr. Naoroji Jamshedji Modi at the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Bai Hamabai Nanabhoy Mody Rs. 25; the net sale proceeds of hand-made caps, socks etc. presented by a Parsee lady Rs. 20; Mr. Piroshaw Shapurji Bhownagri in pious memory of the 5th anniversary of his mother Bai Dinbai Shapurji Jamasji Bhownagri Rs. 15; in sad memory of the anniversary of the late Mr. Hormusji Rustomji Governor from a relative Roj Depadar Maha Aspandad Rs. 15; from the collection box placed at Seth Manockji Naoroji Seth's Agiari Rs. 9-10; an insignificant Athornan Burmah Rs. 5; sums under Rupees five Rs. 3-8; making a total of Rs. 18,79,777-1-6.

FIRE IN PAPER GODOWN.

Rs. 16,000 Damage.

LAST evening at about six o'clock, a fire broke out in a paper godown owned by one Rajabali Gulam Hussein and situated at Nishanpada Street, Khaduk.

As soon as the alarm was given, the people, who occupied the house, which is a three-storeyed one and which is owned by one Khoja R. V. Peermahomed, immediately ran out. It appears that at about five o'clock, a man named Mamti Sakaram went to the godown to remove some bales. As it was dark, he lit a lamp to see the numbers on the bales. After having removed some bales he put out the light and was coming out when he noticed some smoke from the inner part of the godown. An alarm was at once given and the police and the brigade were informed of the occurrence.

The Byculla, Babula Tank and Bhaleshwar brigades immediately turned up followed by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Saunderson and Inspectors Jones, E. D' Burgh and Carter and the fire was put out within half an hour.

About 350 bales valued at about Rs. 8,000 were burnt. The goods were insured for Rs. 5,000 with the West of Scotland Insurance Company. The damage to the house, which is insured for about Rs. 1,40,000 with different companies including the New Zealand and South British Fire Insurance Companies, is estimated at about Rs. 8,000.

THE SKATING RINK.

To-day and to-morrow (Tuesday and Wednesday) being Bank Holidays there will be, as usual, long sessions each day from 9 to 11 in the morning when the Band will attend. From 6 to 8 there will be the usual session this evening.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Tereriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th September, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	10	8	p.m.	15	33
Teheran	11	11	35 a.m.	3	11
Suez	11	1	30 p.m.	·1	18

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babiora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During the interruption of this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only. (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 3rd (24-7-11).

Hankow reports Yangtze route interrupted beyond Tatung messages for Shanghai and north to be posted from Kisakiang to Wunku causing some delay (1-9-11).

Shanghai wires, Weihsein Kiaochow and Shahs Kiaochow lines interrupted. Please stop accepting messages for Tsingtau or if necessary send via German cable here at the rate of eleven cents per word in plain and twenty cents per code word (7 9-11).

Telegrams for Casablanca Mojador Rabat subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (9-9-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Talifu and Thayung, and Manhao and Hokow. Also between Tengyueh and Yungchang (11-9-11).

To commemorate the Coronation of the world's most eminent cyclist, H. M. King George V., the Mead Cycle Company, of Liverpool, has issued an extremely handsome Art Souvenir which depicts in a variety of charming colours their Majesties the King and Queen attired in their Coronation Robes; a magnificent panoramic view of the Coronation procession; no fewer than 26 tinted portraits of the world's Monarchs, and some of the best illustrations of bicycles that have ever appeared in any cycle list. A copy of this Souvenir will be sent to any reader on receipt of a post-card directed to the Mead Cycle Company, Liverpool.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

JURY'S VERDICT ACCEPTED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the reference made by Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, who in the case of Imperator vs. Madu Yessen disagreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury.

The accused in this case was charged with the murder of Ramcharan Bhaya. It appeared that the accused went to the hut of the deceased on the 25th June last and struck him a violent blow with a heavy stone while he was asleep, from the effects of which he died. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but the Sessions Judge disagreed and held that it was a clear case of murder. In making the reference, the Sessions Judge remarked that the violence of the blow and the weight of the stone were such, that the accused must have intended either to cause the death of the deceased, or to cause such injury as he knew to be likely to cause death.

After hearing Mr. B. V. Desai for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown, their Lordships accepted the unanimous verdict of the jury and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

RULE FOR CONTEMPT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the rule for contempt of court obtained by Dulan Bibi against Abdul Kader Ibrahim Chionay.

The Advocate-General appeared in support of the rule and Mr. Jinnah showed cause.

Doolan Bibi was the daughter of Baba Nachan of Purga, who resided in Kalyan, in the Thana District. The plaintiff had filed a suit against her asking that her marriage with him by her father's proxy in Bombay be declared to be valid. The hearing of the suit extended to over ten days. Ultimately Mr. Justice Davar declared the marriage by proxy void and inoperative, and dismissed the suit with costs. As the pendency of this suit was prolonged from June 1908 to April 1911, the gentleman of her choice to whom she had been engaged to marry, broke off the match. The plaintiff did not go in appeal against Mr. Justice Davar's decision, but when she was about to make preparations for her marriage he caused a notice to be served on her, by his pleader, Mr. D. W. Pilgaonkar, ignoring the decision of the High Court expressed in its judgment. He then filed a suit against her in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bhewandi (Mr. R. R. Baindur), for restitution of conjugal rights, and obtained an interim injunction against her, restraining her from marrying during the pendency of the suit, suppressing the judgment of Mr. Justice Davar. On 12th July she appeared by her counsel, Mr. H. S Captain, to show cause against the injunction. The plaintiff appeared by his counsel Mr. Narma to support the rule for the injunction. In the course of the proceedings the plaintiff instructed his counsel to make an unfounded statement regarding her father's evidence in the High Court suit. This he did to her prejudice and for the continuation of the injunction.

His Lordship inquired of the Advocate-General if he wished to press the matter.

The Advocate-General said the only question was the question of costs.

On the parties agreeing to bear their own costs, the rule was discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. T. Setalvad Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Jefferies charged Kasia Luxmon, an old offender, with lurking house-trespass, with intent to commit theft. The accused was found lurking in the room of one N. K. Vaz, who resides on the third floor of a house in Apollo Street, yesterday morning when he was arrested. The accused admitted six previous convictions and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Davar and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Macleod.)
For Argument on Rule.

756 01 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R K and Co Shroff D & D

731-10 Captain and V Papa Miya Karim Mahomed and another vs Haji Hiraji Kulloo Kanga and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).
After the Appeal Court Work and Insolvent Court is over.
For Judgment on Motion.

689 11 Payne and Co Hawabai and another vs Mariambai widow and others Mulla and M. Smetham B and Co,

For Exparte Decree.

626 10 Malvi H M and R Bhicanchand Kanhyalal, vs Aidan Pirudan Ardeshir H D and Co,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

580-10 Madhowji K and C Chogmal Balkissondas vs Dewchand Tarachand and others Bhaishankar K G

624-10 Bicknell M and K Damji Keshowji vs Raichand Vadhubai and others Matubhai J and M

935-09 Malvi H M and K Ramchandra Ellapa hingal and others Khanderao H and M Jehangir M and S

843-10 J R Patell and Co Ayeshabai vs Rabiabai and another Jehangir G and B

694-10 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jimbabai widow and another vs Marwady Jasiram Kirparam Edgelow G W and Co

582-09 N B Vakil Saibai widow vs Tookaram Luxman Balekar and others Subnis and G

571-08 Jehangir and S Madhowji Gopalji vs Govindji Vassonji and another Daphtary F and D

714 09 Mirza M. and M. Punachand Rupaji Patel vs. The Indian Mills Co., Ld. Thakurdas and Co.

612-10 Bhaishanker K. and G, Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs. Narotamdas Thakoredas and others Mehta and D. Tyabji D. and Co. Little and Co.

572 08 C, P. d'Cunha Halimabai widow vs. Shaikh Ahmed Salleh Mahomed Mistri and others In person S. B. Mehta.

430.09 Payne and Co., Sidick Hajee Hoosein vs. H. James and another Crawford B. and Co.

1072,09 Tyaba D. and Co., Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and other Little and Co.

1029.09 Unvalla and P. Abdulla Ebrahim Mistri vs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas and another Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

268-10 Jehangir M and S Chabildas Jeenabhai vs Amritbhai widow and others Tyabjee D and Co Jamshedji R and D Jehangir M and S Part heard

For Further Hearing and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

814-08 Motichand and D Salehbhai Eusufalli vs Abdul Hoosein Rajbhoy and others Jamshedji R P and Co Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

899-10 Maneckial and T Bhagirathibai widow vs Ragho Babaji and others Maneckial and T S B Mehta

276-10 Tyabjee D and Co Keshowlal Varajlal vs Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein Pestonji R K and Co

379-10 Jehangir M and S Hookamchand Sharoofchand vs Hanumanbux Shivjiram and another Dadachanji and C

813-10 Bicknell M and Mahomed Ibrahim bin Gulam Saheb Landay vs Abdul Latif Jitayakar and others Mirza M and M Jehangir G and B Payne and Co F P P Captain and V In person

759-10 Smetham B and Co Velji Soonderji vs Ghellabhai Jugjiwan and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co.

622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ashware Mirza M and Co.

965-10 Mulla and M Karson Raja vs Mulji Pocha and another Khanderao H and M

991-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla Nathu vs Bai Fatmabai widow and another Tyabji D and Co

995-10 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co

1003-10 Craigie B and Co Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co vs The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co Ld and another Payne and Co Daphtary F and D

1020-10 Daphtary F and D Vasantrao Anandrao Dhabolkar vs Babhurao Gunvantrao Sindhe and another D J Mantri

963 10 Little and Co New Pachore Manufacturing Coy Ld vs Damodhar Jivan and others Madhoji K and C Pestonji R and K

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Appeal Court Work is over,
Long Cause

238-11 Payne and Co Jean Baptista vs The Indian Motor Taxicab Co Ld Crawford B and Co

Short Cause.

627-11 Motichand and D Kupaji Dolaji and Co, vs Ranchordas Devkaran and others, Chitnis M and K.

Commercial Cause.

576-11 Madhowji K and C Chogmal Baptista Leduc vs the Indian Motor Taxicab Coy., Ld. Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

893-10 Tyabji D and Co Bai Amrutbai widow and others vs Koja Ebrahim Peerbhai and another Jamshedji R and W

894-10 Subnis and G Kallian Narayen Radha vs Shivram Mhota and Co Bicknell M and R

721-11 Mullah and M Bomanji Rustomji and Co vs Chandumal Dalsukram Javeri Ragha vaya B and N

427-10 Motichand and D Ghellabhai Lilladhar and Co vs Tejpal Raisen Shroff D and D

907-10 Captain and V Mulji Pradhan vs Jehangir B Petit and Co Wadia G and Co

7211-08 Captain and V Salleh Mahomed Cassam vs Hassoonalli Goolam Hossein Payne and Co

290-09 J R Patell and Co Mahomedally Kamruddin and others vs Jamanlal Kissorilal and others Malvi H M and R.

527-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Harmukhrai Govindram vs Mishrilal Jaswantsingh, Khanderao H and M Jamshedji R and D

972-10 Tyabji D and Co Khushalchand Gopaldas vs Fulchand Gulabhchand Dundia Edgelow G W and Co

588-10 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jafferbhoy Somji and others Payne and Co Nadirsha and D Matubhai J and M

956-10 Unvalla and P Hari Noormahomed Cassum vs A Readymoney and Co Wadia G and Co

1035-10 In person Gopikisson Jugganath vs Meghraj Malvi H M and R

References

1-11 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Ladkubai widow and others Captain and V

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

495-10 Dastur and Co. Rupram Madangopal, vs Nathumal Sadarmal and others.

299-11 Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Limited, vs Gangadhar Juggonath Shirodkar and another.

328-11 Little and Co. Narandas Kanji vs Thucker Velji Nursey.

405-11 Shamrao M and H Lachminarayan Bhowaniram and another vs Poonamchand Goolabchand and another.

566:11 Tyabji D and Co. Karadi bin Karadi vs Narayan Bhomji Tatawar and another T A Gandhi K J Dubash.

647:11 N W Cama. Poonamchand Roopaji and Co. vs Capt A C D Thorne Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

375 0 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Millsi Co Ld vs Messrs Vallubhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co,

652-11 Plaintiff in Person, Hassonally Shaikh Mahomedally and others vs Shaikh Nazarally Shaikh Abdulali and another.

654 11 Little and Co. Price Willis and Reeves, vs Memon Mahomed Haji Aboo and another Judah and S.

688 11 Crawford B and Co., The New Prince of Wales Coy Ltd and others K M Hiramanek Jamshedji R D Nanu H and Co.

692 11 Kanga and S Amin Kassum vs Kassum Hoosein and another, Mullah and M C P D'Cunha.

701 11 Hiralal and Co. Harirai Bapubhai Baxi vs Ardeshir P Contractor and another.

703 11 Judah and S Rajoo Babajee and another vs Narayan Kashinath and others.

706 11 M B Chotia, Spamsunder Hardeodas and another vs Ramjidas Ramsahimal, Mirza M and M.

707 11 Ardeshir H D Moorji Poonja vs Velji Divan.

Undefended New Long Cause.

438 11 Little and Co G I P Ry Co, vs Tejpal Lachminarayen and another.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

149-02 Madhowji K and C Bai Harakh and another vs Tribhown Pragji and others Mehta and D

Long Causes.

897 08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhami Narsinham and other Raghvaya B and N.

856 11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Frmji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co

398 00 Cytain and V Keinavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas end Co.

22-08 Mulla and N The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Morobo and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

586-10 Judah and S Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs. the Bombay Persia S N Co. Ld. Crawford B and Persia B and Co.

642-07 Tyabji D and Co. R D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.

252-07 Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbhai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and another Mehta and D.

887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V

419-10 Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vijenkatesh Vellinge Subnis and G

905-10 Wadia G and Co Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Ghaswala vs Merwanji Dhunjibhoy and another

5960 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another Jamshedji R and D

69610 M B Chotia Abdulla Haji Dada vs Tyab Abba and another Jehangir M and S Payne and Co

Before the Prothonotary
For Investigation Pauperism.

16 11 In person Jeewan Morar Jamnadas Valji and another.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 2nd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills	a £10,499,791
Balance to be remitted from 3rd Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 6,658,506

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

A revolutionary scare in Canton has led to the forwarding of considerable sums of money from Kwangtung to Shanghai. The families of several Kwangtung gentry and officials have also arrived at Shanghai. The flight of wealthy Cantonese has caused something like a boom in house property in Hongkong and has called down the wrath of the Viceroy Chang-ming-chi on timorous officials. Most probably the scare has, as usual, been unduly magnified, but its effects are unmistakable.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

FULLER" Charging Set Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

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All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostration on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

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These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step, the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

BASAKARISHTA—is a sure remedy for coughs in general asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Arlington Court, 2832 tons, Captain T. H. Jones will sail to day, for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, will sail to-day, for Red Sea Ports, and Jeddah, with 515 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain E. Hamlyn, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sawrabaya via Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 9th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Jones	D Dick	Flagship
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr. Huddleston		do
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr	Luck	do
R I M S Mayo	Lt Com'r	Jones	do
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor		Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 11.

Arlington Court	2832	Jones	L'pool	W & A Graham & Co
Abana	2183	Elton		G Cotton & Co
Brilliant Bque	3609	Grant	Philadelphia	Standard O Co
Bezwada	3270	Hamlyn		M M & Co
Divanha	4850	Powell	Shanghai 27-9	P & O Co
Daltan Hall	2264	Gorst		T M & Co
Fakhri	2555	Baldvin		Bo & H S N Co
Gallea	555	Wratt		K Nixon & Co
Gramsbergen	3151	Goot		
Kassala	2498	Wynd		M M & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis		H T Ayoob
Lawada	2124	Lane		M M & Co
Madura	1273	Pratt	Gulf	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	White	Calcutta	T M & Co
Palitana	1934	Tallant	Kara hi 20-9	M M & Co
Meteor	2576	Remmersen		W & A G & Co
Oceana	3705	Jones	London 9-9	P & O Co
Peter Jebsen	2274	Hennigaar		Yule & Co
Wentworth	3046	McClelland		K Nixon & Co
Wardha	2532	Cammack	Calcutta	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cap's.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4900	Bradshaw	Shanghai	13-9	P & O Co
B Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	20-9	J Finlay & Co
H Rehmani	1872	Coats	Jeddah	15-9	B and R S N Co
M Naderi	1168	Hughes	R S Ports	12-9	B & P S N Co
P Millpool	2707	Mackenzie	Philadelphia		R A Willis
Q Barrington Court	2853	Williams	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Arlington Court	2832	Jones	Antwerp	10 9	W & A G & Co
2 Olympia	3269	Browne	Liverpool	20-19	W & A G & Co
4 Clan Macfarlane	3107	Redfard	Chittagong	12-9	J Finlay & Co
5 Deo Balduino	2681	Maganzini	Genoa	15-9	R Line
6 Ischia	2784	Belsito	Hongkong	16-9	R Line
9 Crostafels	3083	Stefens Kohi		22-9	W & A G & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	23-9	P & O Co
14 Kola	510	Elton	Basreh P Gulf	14-9	M M & Co
Offside M					
Dredger Jinga	401	Morrison	Repairing		B I Trust
B I Dock					
Lhasa	919	Mohamed			M M & Co
H W P D					
Lotravati	699	Fakeera			Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed			

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel	Commander	From
10	Bezwada	Hamlyn	Sawrabaya Aug9

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	H M S Odin	Walter	Persian Gulf
11	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Arlington Court, Jones for Antwerp.
" Naderi Hughes for Jedah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Lawac for Persian Gulf &c.
" Crostafels, for Hamburg &c.
" Olympia, for Liverpool &c.
" Millpool, for Philadelphia.
" Devanha, for China &c.
" Barrington Court, for Liverpool &c.
" Bezwada, for Calcutta &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Durham left Liverpool for Bombay on the 8th instant.

The Austrain Lloyd steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th inst, and is due here on the 15th instant noon. The same Coy's steamer China, from Trieste, left Aden on the 1 th instant, and is due here on the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—3,240 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 116 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 30 bales wool, E Dosa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—250 cwts horns J M Rahim Toola ; 6,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros ; 99 cases bristles, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court s—1,225 cwts cottonseed J Samirmall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arlington Court s—1,223 cwts linseed ; 235 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 linseed, Ralli Bros ; 668 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

Barrington Court s—2,600 cwts manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—500 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeevandass and Co ; 5,295 cwts castorseed 10,158 cwts mowraseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 26,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Arlington Court s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Deo Balduino s—62 cases assofoetida, 4 cwts gum, K Jeevandass.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Hidalgo s—138 casks skins Chambers and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Millpool s—6,500 tons manganese ore, R A Wills.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—154 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 2 cases cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—79 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 114 boxes British dollars, The Yokohama Specie Bank ; 59 boxes British dollars, The Chartered Bank of India ; 80 cwts dryfruit, S Virjee ; 100 bales twist, The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 12 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 26 1-2 chests opium, C Bamanjee and Co ; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 850 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—10 1-2 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co ; 12 chests opium, N Gajanand ; 36 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 30 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 10 chests opium, Ngemirmal : 150 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 75 chests opium, The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 13 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 33 chests opium, E D Sasoon and Co ; 35 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 400 chests opium, M Gajanand.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—189 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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OF
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A Lecture delivered
BY
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PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS
OF
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2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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(Examiner Trinity College Music.)

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 12th September, 1911.

MEDICAL AID TO WOMEN.

THE twenty-sixth annual report of the National Association, founded by the Countess of Dufferin, to provide Female Medical Aid for the Women of India, is again a statement which indicates steady progress throughout the country, the advance made in the United Provinces being particularly encouraging. Acknowledging the services of Lady Minto as Lady President the General Committee remark that the past year, in which Lady Hardinge assumed that office, is remarkable because its decisions have been given on important points connected with the administration of the Fund, which had been raised during Lady Minto's tenure of office. As regards the United Provinces, it seems that nearly all the hospitals are in a state of actual development and growth and there is scarcely a place where either a new operating room, or new purdah wards, a few general wards or an entirely new and better hospital, is not in progress or under consideration. Purdah-nahsin women of good class now seek admission in large numbers at all the bigger hospitals and there is an ever-increasing demand for more purdah wards. In all these hospitals the Civil Surgeon enters, but not the purdah section unless asked for. One important suggestion, which was put forward for consideration during the year, was that of Government being asked to take over the control and working of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. This point was most carefully considered by the Central and Provincial Committees and the United Province Committee expressed the opinion that the course proposed, although it might under certain circumstances become inevitable, is nevertheless fraught with many serious objections, not only from the administrative but also from the financial and sentimental points of view. They recognise that some advantages might possibly result from the officializing of the works of the Association, but they are not at present convinced that such advantages would outweigh the obvious drawbacks to the proposal. And there they are quite right. Government has enough to do to look after its own hospitals and to provide for them. Moreover when the official element is introduced private effort flags and might as well be abandoned altogether. The Bengal Committee gave expression to similar views to those of the United Provinces and we are glad to find that the Central Committee decided to drop all further consideration of the question.

With regard to the question of granting Lady Doctors entire control and independence of their hospitals, the opinion appears to be that capable ladies, holding the higher qualifications in medicine, may generally be safely entrusted with the internal control of their hospitals and the professional work therein. But for many weighty reasons it is thought advisable that the Civil Surgeon should as a rule be responsible for correspondence with Government, the financial control of institutions, plans for new buildings and the like. We incline to the opinion that this is the work of the local Committees ; for professional work is quite enough, if conscientiously carried out, for both Lady Doctors and the Civil Surgeon, but it appears that many ladies in some of the bigger hospitals declare that they cannot manage without the Civil Surgeon's help and advice. It stands to reason that they cannot, and in that there is some excuse for asking Government to take over control. Government might with advantage assist and its high officers occasionally visit and advise as to the management of hospitals, but if the Lady Dufferin scheme is to be what its originator designed, nothing like Government control ought for a moment to be considered, much less sought. However, the Central Committee appears to have hit upon the best way of getting over the question and, if it be found that there are drones on local or provincial Committees, means should devised to get rid of them, so that their places may be filled by more energetic members of Society who will do the work their selection involves. That effort is required is shown by the report from the Berar Branch, which makes several suggestions as to the improvements which are possible in the present system, including the necessity for a more uniform plan whereby the municipalities and Districts Boards shall contribute towards the work in that province.

The report of the Bombay Branch of the Association records the offer of the Trustees, under the will of the late Mr. N. Wadia, to assist the Training School for nurses at the Cama Hospital. In order that Nursing Fund may be placed on a sound footing and to induce Indian women to take up nursing as a profession, the Trustees place the sum of seven thousand rupees annually at the disposal of the Committee. But it appears that throughout the country generally there is a want of lady doctors rather more than of nurses. They have grievances, and so the supply is likely to be limited. Pay and status is the main grievance and on this point we find the Central Committee is in full sympathy with them. Three years ago the Committee approached the Government of India with a request that a special grant-in-aid might be given to the Association in order to enable them to offer better terms to ladies engaged in female medical work. We much regret the Committee did anything of the kind and that they did does not raise them in our estimation. An appeal for assistance to Government is a sign of weakness and should be the very last expedient resorted to. We trust Government will decline any assistance whatever beyond that they already afford. There is a strong Committee in every province, in almost every large town, and it should be the duty of those Committees to stir up local sympathy and induce those possessed of an abundance of this world's riches to part with some of it and by constant effort to keep the people interested in the Association to the extent of providing funds for its upkeep. It is generally admitted that the pay of the lady doctors is inadequate and the Central Committee desires to assure all those who are working under its auspices that this matter of pay and status has been very prominently before it for many months passed, that it is really aware of all the difficulties and hardships lady doctors often have to contend with in this country and that it trusts it may be able to make its service more attractive in the future. This, and more in a similar tone, finds a place in the report. But though the diction is elegant, it affords no consolation to those who cannot live on their pay. Still we regret we must hold to the view that organised effort is needed at the present moment, that the Association might materially augment its funds, if its committees exerted themselves and that there is no need to go hat in hand to the Government of India or to any provincial Government.

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MUNICIPAL MISCONDUCT AT ERANDOL.

SEVERAL days ago, we published a Government notification that the Municipality of Erandol in the district of East Khandesh had been suspended for three years. This is one of several instances, in which during the last two years Government have found it necessary in order to correct the misconduct and neglect of Municipalities to proceed to extreme measures. A further Government document has since been issued giving the reasons which have prompted the suspension, and although the misbehaviour of the Municipality has not been of so singular a character as to be worth a description in detail it may be briefly referred to as an instance of the manner in which Municipal affairs are mishandled at some small places in the districts. The most serious aspect of the default of the Erandol councillors has also been observed in other municipal bodies which Government has found, often after considerable indulgence, to be incapable of exercising their administrative powers. That is an apparently complete indifference on the part of many of the members to the interests of their fellow-citizens. Some councillors seem to be prepared to give their attention to municipal business, only when they see an opportunity of making something for themselves; when it is a matter merely of the common welfare they have no time to spare, or rather to waste as they probably would regard it. No attempt whatever, appears to be made to undertake the serious responsibilities, which attach to their public position and thus municipal government is from its very inception reduced to a farce. The Collector of East Khandesh reports in this case "that the Municipality sacrifices public to private interests" and "connives at the offences of its servants." To quote instances, in 1906-07 and in 1907-8 the town refuse and sweepings had been sold for sums of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 850 respectively. However in 1909, they were disposed of for Rs. 215 to a group of persons, the principal of whom was the chairman of the managing committee. On the other hand the collections of house-tax and wheel-tax were allowed to be hopelessly in arrears and some of the Municipal councillors were the chief defaulters. The president and a prominent member, who had recently been chairman of the managing committee, were six years in arrears.

Consequently it is not surprising to hear that the councillors were very ready to write off arrears as time-barred, this being done frequently on the authority of an alleged resolution of the general committee, entry of which could not be found in the minute-book. It was only when the Collector made his periodical examinations of accounts and insisted on stringent measure that any attempt appears to have been made at collection. The business of the municipality was left solely in the hands of the secretary, and under these circumstances he not unnaturally found many opportunities of misappropriating municipal money. During the criminal proceedings, which were taken against this officer, the chairman of the managing committee was forced to admit that "he paid not the least attention to his duty and simply put his signature to any papers which the secretary placed before him, without ever inquiring into their contents." This is the state of affairs which exists in a place where Government has felt itself forced to take drastic action. It is well known that in many places where there is a rather better state of things, municipal administration is still inefficient. Government, of course, can hardly withdraw in a wholesale manner the grant of municipal self-administration, which has been made on such an extensive scale, but we do think that in such gross cases of misadministration as this, and others which have lately been brought to light, Government should consider whether its action is not too lenient; whether in the interests of ratepayers, as well as of district officers, the powers of the municipality should be suspended for at least a long period, if not indefinitely. Government is of course anxious to cultivate a public spirit amongst the people of small towns as well as of large ones, and that is all very well where the people show any promising signs in response. Where, however, nothing is shown but a complete disregard of communal responsibility, is it wise for Government to provide after a short period, further opportunities for maladministration?

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NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

THE appointment of Dr. Frederic Ridgeway to the See of Salisbury might be greeted with a similar remark to that made by the late Bishop Stubbs to Dean Church, on first hearing of the nomination of Dr. Ridgeway's immediate predecessor, the late Bishop Wordsworth to the same see in 1885. "I think Wordsworth will do well," said that historian and antiquarian, who had himself been only lately elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Chester, "but wish that Liddon had come first." Dr. Ridgeway will do very well at Salisbury, but we rather wish that noted disciple of Liddon, Canon Scott Holland had come first. He is a year older than Bishop Ridgeway and the position he has long occupied in the Church of England as the leader on whom the mantle of Canon Liddon has fallen, entitled him, as we said some time ago, on his appointment to the Regius Chair of Divinity at Oxford to episcopal rank. Both his distinguished High Church colleagues, Drs. Talbot and Gore, who also collaborated with him on the famous "Lux mundi" volume, have long since been raised to the bench. His age of 64 can hardly be said to be in his way, for Dr. Talbot is older still being 67 and was at that age recently translated to the important senior see of Winchester. However the case may be with Canon Holland, the appointment of Dr. Ridgeway is excellent. Eleven years ago the late Bishop Creighton chose him to be one of his suffragan Bishops under the See of London, and the record of his metropolitan work is excellent. As suffragan his title was taken in 1900 from the populous and important suburb of Kensington, but his predecessor had the title of Bishop of Marlborough. Marlborough is in Wiltshire, the same county in which Salisbury is, and rather away from London, yet in 1888 it gave title to a new suffragan bishopric created that year to cope with the increasing work of the diocese of London. Bishop Ridgeway will now, at Salisbury, have under him the town of Marlborough, which for twelve years, from 1888 to 1900, gave its name to the See he vacates. Salisbury is one of the most ancient Sees of England being founded in the beginning of the eighth century. Its episcopal jurisdiction was once very extensive, and included all those counties that now constitute the sees of Bristol, Wells and Exeter. At the beginning of the tenth century both Wells and Exeter were separated from the see of Salisbury and erected into two distinct bisoprics. Henry VIII separated further Bristol, and constituted it a separate bishopric which was in 1836 united to that of Gloucester. There have been two Cardinals among its bishops. The famous historian Gilbret Burnet, and the noted controversialist Hoalby were Bishops of Salisbury.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

REUTER states that it transpires that the late Katherine Cecil Thurston was to have been married yesterday to a London doctor.

THE CHUDA State has come under the management of the Political Agent of Jhalawad, on account of the alleged irregular conduct of the Thakore Saheb.

H. M. S. "ODIN," (sloop), Commander F. H. Walter, R. N., sailed on Sunday from Bombay for the Persian Gulf.

UNDER the presidency of Mahamahopadhya Pandit Shiva Kumar Shastri, C. I. E., a meeting of the Hindu citizens of Benares was held on Sunday evening at the Dasaswamedha Ghat to protest against Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill. Speeches were delivered in Hindi and English. Some educated Hindus took part in the proceedings.

YESTERDAY morning, His Excellency Rear Admiral J. W. E. Slade, M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, paid a official visit to Lieut-Colonel H. R. Vaughan, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, at the Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street. Rear Admiral Slade accompanied by his staff drove in a motor-car, and was received at the entrance by Lieut-Colonel Vaughan and Lieut-Col. Mathias. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, under the command of two officers with band and regimental colour, was drawn up in the compound, His Excellency was received with a general salute, and was also saluted on his departure.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FEDERAL BUDGET.

Thrift in Australia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUG. 29.

The Federal Treasurer proposes to deliver his Budget speech in the House of Representatives as soon as possible after September 20. The first business to succeed will be the works and buildings estimates. It has been the course adopted in the last few sessions to take the Estimates immediately following the Budget. The proposals this year will include a substantial sum for operations within the Federal capital territory. The designs for the city are not returnable till after the end of the year. It is proposed that the new expenditure, however, shall cover works preliminary to the larger proposals in the city proper, and shall include matters relating to water supply and probably communication, as well as to the construction of roads and the erection of a brick kiln.

The Supply Bill, with which Mr. Fisher proposes to break into the Address in Reply, is for about two months. He is not, he says, committed to the period, though it seems to him that two months would probably be found convenient. It has been suggested that, owing to difficulties in making financial payments through the long delay in summoning Parliament, the Houses would have to be called together before September 5. The Treasurer points out that there is no justification for the statement. Still it is a fact that the funds at the disposal of the Treasurer are limited, and must be husbanded in view of the great amount of progressive and unforeseen Government work that is proceeding. At the end of the last financial year rather large accounts, payment for which was provided during 1910-11, were not paid because the work had not been completed. Consequently the money which was voted lapsed, and the accounts fell into the present financial year. The sum involved upwards of £40,000. The large amount of work being carried out at present, coupled with the £40,000 held over from last year, has necessitated, Mr. Fisher adds, a careful handling of the funds available.

FEDERAL CONTRACTS.

Senator McGregor's statement in connection with the military hat contract, that he would give preference in Government work to firms which did not resist unionism, was criticised to-day at a meeting of the Employers' Federation. Members thought the Labour Government would be in danger of introducing what the Americans call "graft" into politics, if they considered anything in connection with Government contracts except the lowest price for the best work. The following resolution was passed: —"That this federation emphatically protest against the principle laid down by Senator McGregor of giving preference to union shops in Government contracts, such action being entirely unnecessary, manufacturers generally, whether under wages board determination or not, having to pay the highest ruling rates of wages and the preference in question being also an insidious attempt on the part of the Government to encourage political unionism."

THRIFT IN COLONIES.

The report of the Savings Bank for the year ended June 30 last, discloses another twelve months' successful operations. The large figures of the previous returns have been exceeded, both as regards the number and the amount of deposits. When we are told that there have been over half a million of deposits during the year, or 73,834 more than in 1909-10, and that the total amount deposited exceeded £4,478,000, being £661,391 more than in the previous year, some idea is obtained of the magnitude of the business conducted by the bank. On June 30 last, there was £7,411,710 bearing interest to the credit of depositors, being an increase of £640,559 on the sum standing in the same connection a year previously, while the non-interest-bearing deposits amounted to £17,653, or £1,493 in excess of the corresponding account at the end of June, 1910. The number of depositors with interest bearing accounts had expanded by 11,901, giving a total of 179,478, and those with non-interest-bearing accounts had grown by 1,749, reaching an aggregate of 28,566. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is stated at £41-5-11, as against £40 8-1 at the close of the previous year. Under the provisions of section 36 of the Savings Bank Act of 1875, any account which has not been "operated upon either by additions or withdrawals of deposits for a period of seven years" ceases to return interest to the depositor, and it is under this provision that the 28,566 depositors with non-interest-bearing accounts are classified. Thus the total number of depositors is brought up to 208,044, or in round numbers 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of the State. This is surely an excellent record, and forms one of the many available illustrations of the comfortable financial position of the people. The average (exclusive of the penny bank system) is considerably better than that of the Commenwealth as a whole, which in 1909-10 showed 336 depositors to each 1,000 of the population. Furthermore, twelve months ago the average amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Banks of the Commonwealth was £35 16/, representing £12 per head of the people of Australia. It thus appears that both as to the percentage of persons having accounts, and the average amount per head of population deposited, South Australia has a better record than that of the Commonwealth as a whole, or of any other of the States. That the business of the bank is economically transacted is apparent from the schedule setting out the cost of working. While the gross profit for the twelve months was £261, 738 or an increase of £21,118 on the previous year, the expenses of management were only £24,513, exclusive of £1,651 added to the officers' retiring and fidelity fund. An amount of 6-4-2-5 per £100 or 6 2-3d. per transaction, is a modest sum to cover working cost. Some idea of the advantage reaped by those who avail themselves of the opportunity the Savings Bank presents for making provisions against a "rainy day" may be gathered from the amount paid or credited for interest, which totals £234,654. Of course, this institution represents only one of many means of saving which are largely utilised. The friendly societies and insurance companies are filling useful places, and if the aggregate of money standing to the credit of the people of the State in all kinds of provident institutions were taken into account, it would probably show that per head this community is as well off as that of any land.

EUCALYPTUS.

With the August number of the "Education Gazette," the Director of Education had issued a form on which teachers and others are earnestly requested to give information relating to the eucalyptus of South Australia, and to forward the forms to the Technological Museum, Sydney. In explanation of the request it is stated:—"Messrs. R. T. Baker and Henry G. Smith, the curator and assistant curator respectively of that institution, have for the past ten years been engaged on a work which is proving of great economic value to Australia, and which is being watched with deep interest by scientific men in different parts of the world. Mr. Baker is a botanist, and Mr. Smith an analytical chemist, and their collaboration has resulted in the production of two monographs, one on the pines and the other on the eucalyptus of Australia. The latter work includes the investigations relating to 110 species, mostly from New South Wales. The authors now desire to examine the eucalyptus of South Australia, of which little is known concerning their economic value. To carry out such investigations material and data are required, and this department has been asked to request the help of its teachers and pupils, especially those living in the outlying districts, so that they may collect leaves, buds, flowers, and fruit of native gum trees, and post them to the Technological Museum, Sydney. These investigators have shown that, by observing the venation of the leaves, it is possible to tell whether the oil that can be distilled from them is suitable for medicinal purposes, or whether it contains another constituent that makes it valuable in a process for the extraction of sulphides from ores. The latter oil is extensively used in mining centres, at Broken Hill the present weekly consumption being 12 tons. Another species of gum tree has been found to yield a substance identical with oil of turpentine. A valuable industry will begin in any part of the continent where sufficient numbers of these trees are growing. Again, other species are known to yield oils forming the basis of the perfumes of commerce, one of these oils being an essential in the costly scent known as attar of roses. In Sydney there was recently manufactured a lemonade, the essential flavouring of which had been taken from another species of eucalypt, and experts were unable to discriminate between this beverage and the ordinary lemonade."

WHEAT.

An objectionable practice, which, it would appear, is common at all South Australian ports in connection with the handling of wheat, was brought under notice last week at a meeting of the general committee of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber had laid before it a letter from a firm of Hamburg shippers, in which they said :—"As shipowners and ship agents we beg to call your attention to the following matter, which for some time has caused us trouble and annoyance. As you know, the shipowners, in accordance with the sea carriage of goods regulations issued by the Australian Government, are specially made responsible for any negligence on the part of the ship. There are, however, cases which the captain or the owners cannot possibly protect themselves against ; for instance, against the great carelessness of the stevedores (companies' men), especially at Port Adelaide, Wallaroo, Port Pirie, Port Lincoln, Port Victoria, Port Augusta, Port Germein, and Port Broughton. When the ships are being loaded with wheat, the workmen cut open the bags in the hold with knives crossways, so that the wheat runs out. This is done to facilitate the stowing. There would not be much to be said against it if the men would not cut the bags crossways, but at the seams, but the bags are spoiled for further use, and in Europe on the discharge of the ships the value of the bags which are cut is simply deducted from the freight. The owners, therefore, are being caused very heavy damage by the way the stevedores in Australia are handling the cargo, as sometimes 1,000 bags and more have been spoiled by cutting open. The captains declare that they can do nothing; for if they had forbidden the workmen to cut the bags, they would either have not taken the least notice of it or would simply have left their work. We now ask you kindly to see that this evil is remedied, because if the Sea Carraige Act is decreed against the owners they, of course, can also expect to be protected against the workmen of your country considering the severe rules and regulations issued by your Government."

BIG EXHIBITION MOOTED.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the State Cabinet, the Acting Premier (Mr. Watt) said:—"We decided that it was time that Australia had a big exhibition. We propose to ask the Commonwealth and the States to join together in holding an Empire Exhibition, to be held in one of the principal capital cities, probably at the end of 1912 or 1913. As a means of opening up the question, we propose to address the Commonwealth and States, putting the proposition in front of them, and leaving for subsequent consideration the most suitable place to hold it and the arrangements, We can produce a scheme which will be sound commercially and cost very little to the States, and we think it will do Australia a vast amount of good."

VEGETABLE FAMINE IN MELBOURENE.

The gardeners of the metropolis have found themselves unable to supply the demands of the city and suburbs of Melbourne, in regard to vegetable. So extreme has been the scarcity especially of cabbages and cauliflowers, during the last few weeks that it has been found necessary to look elsewhere for supplies wherewith to make good the shortage in local crops, and consignments of both the varieties mentioned have been brought by rail from Adelaide—a course that dealers never before had to adopt in order to keep their customers together. Railage and other costs on these importations represent no less than 1-8 per dozen, an aggregate charge which in itself very closely approximates the price at which in normal seasons the vegetable can be purchased in the market. As high as 1-6 each has been given for cabbages and the same figure has been obtained for pumpkins of fair size. Lettuces, which as a rule at this time of the year are plentifully supplied at about 6d. to 9d. per dozen for best grown, are even now hard to find at up to 2-6 per dozen. Unfortunately for the consignees a large proportion of the produce introduced from South Australia, some of which was offered in the market to-day did not open up in first class condition, but sales were effected at up to 5-6 per dozen, whereas locally-grown cabbages realised up to 7 and cauliflowers to 9 per dozen, notwithstanding that in both quality was conspicuously lacking,

QUEER RACING CASE.

The Secretary of the Townsville Turf Club yesterday afternoon, received an urgent telegram from Sydney to the effect that two men had a "set" on the Amateur Turf Cub and that an attempt would be made on Tuesday or Wednesday night to burn down the grand stand. The Secretary communicated with the police and as a sequel Thomas Condon (41), of Charters Towers and George Williams (36), of Victoria, were charged conjointly with having been found in a building, the property of the Turf Club. The evidence in court to-day, disclosed that two police acting on the hint hid themselves in the building last night. At about half-past 1 this morning, two men entered the saddling paddock and subsequently they went into the weighing-room. The two men remained there about an hour and had a faint light with them. The police heard a movement of tools along the floor, and they then burst open the door and arrested the two accused. William was in a stooping position near the weighing machine which was resting on a stool, about 2 ft. from the ground. Both the accused were remanded for eight days bail being refused.

COMMONWEALTH NOTE ISSUE.

The Federal Treasurer (Mr. Fisher) was asked last week, whether any measure would be introduced during the coming session to alter the amount of gold reserve which the Treasurer is now compelled to hold against the issue of Commonwealth notes, Mr Fisher replied that he could not say definitely that the matter would come before the House. He was sure that Parliament would recognise that 15 per cent. against the whole issue of £10,000,000 would mean gold reserves amounting to £4,750,000 being 25 per cent, against the first £7,000,000, and cent, per cent against the remainder. No one would want to keep the whole of the last £3,000,000 lying dead. For himself he thought that it would be perfectly ridiculous to hold the extra £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 if the issue of £10,000,000 proved to be the normal note issue to meet the requirements of the community. The issue of ten-shilling notes would cause an increase in the total. It might reduce the silver currency, but he did not think that it would affect the number of £1 notes. Regarding the future storage of gold reserves. Mr Fisher said that the new Commonwealth Buildings at the rear of the Treasury would contain the strongest and most modern strong rooms, as well as a number of most up-to-date safes exposed on all sides, so that any attack on them could be at once observed.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The announcement of the Premier of Western Australia (Mr. Wilson) that his Ministry does not propose to agree to the suggested surrender of State powers to the Commonwealth and the comments of the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) on this statement, were brought under the notice of the Acting-Premier of Victoria (Mr. Watt) to-day. Mr. Watt remarked that he did not feel called on to say much on the question just now, because there was an understanding that it would be dealt with by the States in conference later in the year. "My experience of such a conference," added Mr. Watt, "is that the representatives of individual States very often for the sake of securing uniformity of policy, agree to abide by the decision of the majority of the conference. I am hopeful that if the proposal is considered carefully by the conference, a reasonable surrender of State powers, satisfactory to both the Commonwealth and the States, can be arranged. I would, therefore, urge Mr. Fisher fresh from the briny as he is, not to reject impulsively the advances of the State."

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MAJOR DARGET, who has made a prolonged study of the "V" rays which are said to issue from the human body, has, it is reported from Paris, obtained some curious photographs by their aid. With the object of ascertaining whether it was possible to procure a photographic record of mental images, he shut himself up in a dark room illuminated by a red light. He first fixed his eyes on his walking-stick and then concentrated all his thoughts on a photographic plate in a developing bath into which he also plunged his hand, In a quarter of an hour the walking-stick was reproduced on the plate, and a similar experiment with a bottle was quite as successful. Each photograph was obtained in the presence of half a dozen witnesses.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIR.

IRISH VISCOUNT TO BE DEPORTED.

Alleged Shooting of Native Cattle-Thief.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

At the direction of the Imperial Government, the Governor of East Africa has ordered the deportation of Viscount Cole, who was tried some months ago for shooting a native in East Africa, and acquitted by the jury.

The matter was raised in the House of Commons on July 20th, when Mr. Harcourt stated that if it were found that trial by jury in East Africa led to the constant miscarriage of justice, steps would be considered with a view to preventing it.

MOMBASSA, SEPT. 11.

The order in Council, under which Viscount Cole is to be deported, will not be enforced immediately, Viscount Cole being allowed a month to settle his affairs.

The *Times*, on its principal page, prints a column article from a correspondent, defending Viscount Cole, and especially his relations with the natives, declaring that every party in the colony will unite in opposing the deportation.

The *Daily News* says that the breakdown of the jury system is proved in cases in which Blacks and Whites are involved.

[Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking in the House of Commons on July 20th on the Colonial Office Vote, referred to what he described as "the Cole murder case." He said that a white settler shot a Basai boy on suspicion of cattle-stealing, left the body, did not report the occurrence, was tried, and, though there was no defence, was acquitted by a jury. It was a matter of which they should be deeply ashamed. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, speaking later, explained with reference to the unhappy case, which had been mentioned that a full report of the circumstances was coming to him and that he must defer any statement until he had an opportunity to consider it. But he had telegraphed to enquire whether an appeal could be made under the Criminal Procedure Code here. He was informed that an appeal could only be on a matter of law. If, however, he found that the system of trial by jury led to the constant miscarriage of justice, he would consider what further steps he might be able to take to secure the protection of the natives.

Viscount Cole, who was born in 1876, is the second son and heir of the fourth Earl of Enniskillen. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards became a lieutenant of the 3rd Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers. Later he joined the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, and resigned his commission a few years ago. He married in 1907, Irene Frances, daughter of Mr. A. E. Miller Mundy.]

AGITATION IN CHINA.

Viceroy's Yamen Attacked.

PEKING, SEPT. 10.

The telegraphs to Cheng-To are interrupted. Native advices state that a mob surrounded the Viceroy's yamen, but were beaten off, losing twenty killed.

Tao-Tai of Chung-King reports that the foreigners left Chang-To on Thursday and Friday. He was arranging for their safe journey to Chung-King.

The Government are determined to suppress the agitation, and are massing troops on the Sze-Chuan frontier.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

Settlement of Frontier Questions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 11.

An exchange of Notes has taken place, settling the long-pending negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro, with reference to improvements in the frontier districts and the projected Adriatic Railway.

THE CROSS-CHANNEL SWIMMER.

Music Hall Offers Refused.

LONDON, SEPT 11.

Burgess, who successfully swam the Channel last week, has refused offers from the music halls of £500 a week. He will give a six hours' display at the Stadium, on Saturday,

AMERICAN MISSION IN TRIPOLI.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 11.

The cruiser "Chester" is being despatched to Tripoli to protect the American Archæological Mission at Cyrene.

A member of the Mission, was murdered in March last.

AEROPLANE POSTAL SERVICE.

Serious Accident.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The aviator, Hubert, was starting from Hendon for Windsor with the mails, when his aeroplane tilted, and he fell a hundred feet, fracturing his thighs.

The aviator, Hamel, carried the mails at a tremendous speed, reaching, in places, 105 miles an hour.

FATAL AVIATION ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

An aviator, while flying at dusk at Esslingen, collided with a post and was killed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" left for Bombay at 9 p.m. with the English mails of the 1st instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia" left at 8 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

A "British" Invading Force.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, SEPT. 10.

The Imperial Army Manœuvres which open in Mecklenburg, to-morrow, are on a larger scale than usual, four army corps being engaged instead of two.

BERLIN, SEPT. 11.

The Army manœuvres, opening in Mecklenburg to-day, promise to be unusually interesting. The operations are based on the assumption that a hostile army has landed on the North Sea and Baltic coasts, and is advancing along both sides of the Elbe in the direction of Berlin. The task of the defending army, which is weaker that of the invaders, is to resist the advance in a hilly, wooded country, interspersed with lakes.

The respective sides have been popularly christened "British" and "Germans."

The number of men engaged in the operations exceeds 100,000. Each Army is supplied with an airship and four aeroplanes.

German Cry for Armaments.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Herr Bebel, at the opening of the Social-Democratic Congress, at Jena, said that in spite of the Kaiser's speech in favour of peace, at Hamburg, there would be a cry for further armaments, and a great Navy Bill would undoubtedly be submitted to the Reichstag, to meet the cost of which many Germans would have an insufficiency of food.

Holland Preparing for Eventualities.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A message to the *Times* from Amsterdam states that the Government has cancelled all military leave, and is prolonging the training of the militia to the utmost so as to be prepared for eventualities.

RUSSIA AND EX-SHAH.

Sardar Arshad's Statements.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 10.

It is semi-officially declared that the statements attributed to the Russian Ambassador in Vienna by Sardar Arshad previous to the latter's execution, regarding Russia's attitude towards the ex-Shah, are pure inventions.

Bluejackets Landed at Bandar Abbas.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A message to the *Daily Mail* from Teheran states that bluejackets have been landed at Bandar Abbas.

TRADE UNIONS' CONGRESS.

Co-operation with Labour Party.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Trade Unions' Congress closed with a resolution in favour of co-operating with the Labour party with a view to the unification of the trade unions and societies connected with the Congress, and the party.

There was considerable opposition, on the ground that the introduction of politics would impair the usefulness of the Congress.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

A More Liberal Regulation.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The *Times* prints a letter from a correspondent, who complains of the non-observance by the Government of India, in granting contracts to Indian manufacturers, of the rule laid down by Lord Morley, that goods purchased in India shall not cost more than the price for which they can be bought in England. The correspondent says that the Government of India is now only requiring that local prices shall not be unreasonable.

DEAR FOOD IN FRANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A number of persons, demonstrating against the high prices of food, yesterday appeared in the Paris markets, but were at once driven off by the police.

M. DELCASSE AND FRENCH NAVY.

TOULON, SEPT. 11.

In a speech here, M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, said that the French navy was ready for any eventuality, at any time.

THE LARGEST BATTLESHIP.

Starts on Her Trials.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The battleship "Orion," the largest in the world, has started her trials at Portsmouth. The critics, comparing her armament with that of a Dreadnought, say that the "Orion" places the Dreadnought in a second class.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

In a race for the English Sculling Championship, to-day, between Putney and Mortlake, Barry, the holder, beat Fogwell, of New South Wales, by 3 1-2 lengths. Time was 22 min, 14 secs.

THE Secretary of State and the War Office have approved the appointment of Surgeon General A. T. Sloggett, C. B., as Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's forces in India in succession to Surgeon-General Trevor, who retires from the service by the end of December. Surgeon-General Sloggett is now P. M. D. of the Poona Division and was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General in 1908.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

German Counter-Proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

PARIS, SEPT. 10.

It is semi-officially stated that the German counter-proposals raise questions of principle, and require serious and minute examination.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter, to-day, had a long interview with the Emperor.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Spanish Reinforcements.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Spanish Government has despatched 3,000 troops to reinforce the garrison at Melilla.

Four Germans Murdered.

LATER.

According to a message to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Tangier, four German mineralogists have been murdered in the Suss region.

CIVIC VISIT TO VIENNA.

Lord Mayor Received by Emperor.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation arrived at Vienna and were given an enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, to-day, received the Lord Mayor, and expressed his delight at the cordial relations existing between the two cities and the two countries.

The Emperor displayed considerable interest in King George's visit to India,

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Scientific Research Party Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

In connection with the coming Abor expedition, the *Englishman* suggests that a botanist, a naturalist, and a geologist should accompany the party. The paper says, "It has been customary in the past, when expeditions have been sent into unknown countries, to provide such contingencies by deputing a naturalist, a botanist and a geologist, whose reports have provided important and interesting materials for the future development of natural resources of the country. It may be safe to infer that the country of the Abors will provide opportunities for such scientists who may be expected to make interesting discoveries. A survey, of course, will be made and an interesting map of the country may be expected in due course, which will set at rest some existing geographical problems.

EXCISE IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 11.

The Government resolution on the excise administration in the Punjab, for the year ending with March last, notes the increase in excise receipts which rose to fifty-seven lakhs as compared with forty-three and quarter lakhs of the previous year. The increase in total income is mainly accounted for by higher receipts from the still head and vending fees on country liquor, the chief cause of the growth of income is the increase of consumption and spread of liquor habit. Apart from very serious increase of drunkenness in certain districts, such as Ferozepore, the number of persons who have acquired the habit of indulgence in alcohol is steadily increasing throughout the province. As regards the increase in beer consumption the resolution says, the change in the taste may be recorded as satisfactory, beer being a less harmful beverage than country spirit. But at the same time the increase in consumption of country spirit cannot be overlooked. Measures are being taken to combat the growth of the drink habit in districts where drinking to excess and evils resulting from it are particularly prevalent and the number of shops are being steadily reduced where this is practicable. The resolution says, that one of the chief causes of consumption is the increasing prosperity of people but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but deplore that such a large proportion of the hard-earned wages of the labouring classes should be spent in drink. His Honour hopes that all sections of the community will co-operate to combat the evil, as he considers that no action on the part of the Government will be successful unless the policy adopted is supported by public opinion operating to maintain the former customary restrictions on excessive indulgence. In this connection Lieutenant-Governor commends the work of the Amritsar and other Temperance Societies and and formation of the Army Temperance League.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

It is currently reported here that His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Hyderabad, leaving Simla by the middle of next month. Although no official confirmation is yet available, the report may be taken as substantially correct. His Excellency will probably visit Delhi early in October to inspect the Durbar arrangements and return to Simla and then proceed to Southern India. It is quite in the fitness of things that Lord Hardinge's first visit to the Feudatory Chiefs should be to the premier state of Hyderabad—a compliment which will be greatly appreciated by the Prince and the people of the Nizam's Dominion. His Excellency will also be able to obtain first hand knowledge about the affairs of the State and his presence at Hyderabad, however short, will produce a guiding effect upon internal politics of the State.

CEYLON EXTRADITION CASE.

Accused Ordered to be Sent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the Ceylon extradition case, in which Mr. and Mrs. Weber were the accused. The Magistrate held that the warrants issued by the Magistrate in Ceylon were duly authenticated and directed that the accused be sent to that colony to be dealt with according to law.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Trial at Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 11.

The Special Tribunal of the High Court, consisting of Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair and Mr. Justice Ayling sat to-day for trial of the Ashe Murder and Tinnevelly Conspiracy cases. Long before the hour appointed for the trial the police had kept the corridors and the passages, leading to the court, clear of the people and had the place well guarded. The doors were not open till 11 a. m. when strictest care was exercised with regard to the admission of the public. Members of the profession were allowed admission so far as accomodation would permit, while the general public were admitted to a limited extent and after great scrutiny. Prisoners were brought to the court under a strong escort in threebatches, Eight reserve constables under a European Sergeant escorted the prisoners into the court and they were placed in a special dock, which had been constructed, extending to the whole width of the court-room. The police patrolled the entrances and passages in and around the court as well as the verandah and corridor upstairs.

The accused are fourteen in number and the charges having been read, the Chief Justice said that he only proposed to take the pleas of the accused and hear any applications that may be made, The pleas of the accused were then taken individually on the first two charges and all pleaded not guilty. At this time Mr. John Adam, Bar-at-Law, raised a question on behalf of the members of the Bar and, as its senior member, as to his right of audience before the Special Tribunal. He said that their Lordships might be aware of the fact that when a Special Tribunal was first constituted in Calcutta this question had been argued at a considerable length and the Calcutta High Court decided that only advocates had the right of audience.

The Chief Justice:—Advocates or Barristers?

Mr. Adam said that he meant Barristers. He fully realised that there might be difference in circumstances, which might make it possible for a different decision being arrived at here. In giving their decision their Lordships of the Calcutta High Court, after a lengthy and learned argument, decided that barristers alone would be permitted to appear, but they promised to give their reasons later on, but unfortunately no reasons appeared to have been given, nor did anybody subsequently ask for them. Since that time at all the Special Tribunals, which had been held in Calcutta, only Barristers were allowed the right of audience.

The Chief Justice.—We do not propose to restrict the right of audience before this special bench to Barristers.

Further hearing was adjourned to 14th instant.

ELECTION RIOTS IN PONDICHERRY.

Murderous Assaults and Looting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 11.

The *Madras Mail* correspondent writes from Pondicherry under yesterday's date :—

"The injured persons of Friday evening are :—

"Genderme Chailland stabbed in the face. He is in a critical condition. It is said he immediately turned around and shot his assailant.

"Marchaldes Logis Darne, whose upper lip has been severed by a stone and who suffers a severe contorted ankle also caused by a stone.

"Sub-Inspector Catchirayer, who is wounded on the head, face and chest by pellets from a shot gun.

"Several other gendermes were slightly wounded on the face and arms by shots. One man had a very narrow escape, a shot struck him in the region of the heart, but fortunately a fountain pen he had in his pocket was shatteed by the pellets and so averted any injury. Among the rioters, I hear, that only one death occurred, but six were wounded.

"Yesterday another attempt was made at Vannarpet to rush that quarter and surprise the police, which proved futile. It appears that a mob assembled close to the Police Station and began to quarrel with the station house officer and his guard rushed out to disperse them, but the mob surrounded them, beat the station house officer brutally, took away his revolver with ammunition and his watch and chain and, after beating the sepoys decamped on seeing reinforcements arrive. Three of the gang, however, were secured, Since then petty brawls have occurred, but nothing serious has happened,

"This morning at the Indian Convent Building, temporarily taken for the election of one of the quarters of the town, some mischievous people began throwing crackers at the people evidently to scare them and alarm the police. However, gendarme reinforcements were soon on the spot only to be laughed at,"

The same correspondent telegraphs this afternoon as follows:—"The crackers used yesterday morning were found to contain sharp edged pebbles, pieces of glass and bar iron. One man was injured in the back by these missiles. Petty disturbances occurred yesterday-evening when the voting papers from outside the town were being collected. The only accident of any serious nature was that occurred at Muttrapalum oversome of the voting papers being printed in larger type than others. This caused dissensions amongst Indian residents and a free fight took place. On the police intervening they were set upon and threatened with knives. The police fired on the mob killing two men and seriously wounding another, whose arm will have to be amputated. At the reservoirs another brawl took place where a cyclist genderme was severely beaten. Tranquility, however, was soon restored."

The voting for the town resulted in a victory for Monsieur H. Goebele and his party, the first being 219 against 94 for Monsieur G. Pierre and party and second list 4,285 against 640. The result of the elections in the Communes will be known leter on.

ARREST OF ALLEGED ASSASSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT, 11,

A telegraphic message has been received from Myawaddy about the arrest at Kay Karoik of a supposed assassin of Miller of the Bombay, Burma Co-operative Co., who some months ago, when in company with another official was attacked by dacoits at Chenguai and killed.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

Another attempt to wreck a train on the Howrah-Amta Railway has been reported. A big iron nail was found at the joining of two rails at Salap Station by a Permanent Way Inspector who removed it. There have been half a dozen such attempts within the last six months,

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Meeting at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning at Viceregal Lodge, the Viceroy presiding. Among the members present were H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Nawab Sayid Muhammad, the Nawab Abdul Majid, Sardar Pertab Singh, Khan Lulfikar Ali Khan, Messrs. M. Haque, W. C. Madge and S. Huda. H. H. Sir Charles Bayley was among the visitors.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Messrs. Meredith and Gordon were sworn in as members of the Council and took their seats. Mr. Jenkins then laid on the table two statements, one relating to the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the other the cost of political trials in Eastern Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab.

Mr. Clark, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Madge's questions regarding administrative appointments in the Postal Department, said that it was decided in 1891 on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission that three of the administrative appointments in the Post Offices of India should ordinarily be filled by departmental officers. The total number of such appointments was then seven and is now eleven—the Director-General and ten Postmasters-General (including two Deputy Directors-General). No change has been made in the minimum number of appointments to be held by suitable departmental officers. The number, however, is not limited to three, and, in practice, this minimum has nearly always been exceeded. At the present time, four out of the eleven appointments mentioned above are held by departmental officers.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL.

After the interpellations, the Hon'ble Mr. Butler introduced and briefly explained the Indian Christian Marriage Bill which whould amend Section 81 of the Indian Christian Marraige Act 15 of 1872, so as to enable all Registrars General of British marriages and deaths in India to transmit quarterly all certificates of marriages solemnized in their provinces direct to the India Office, instead of sending them through the Government of India, Home Depatment, as is at present done. It is also proposed to omit from this section the words "and delivered to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marraiges in England," because it is inconvenient that the certificates in question should be sent to that officer, while all the other returns are preserved in the India Office.

Mr. Butler intimated that he would ask the Council to consider and pass the Christian Marriage Bill at the next meeting of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Maclagan in introducing the Forest Bill said: I beg to introduce a bill for the amendment of the Indian Forest Act. The main object of the bill is to allow Local Governments to carry out certain functions under the Act without having to obtain the previous sanction of the Government of India. The bill is in general accord with the ascertained wishes of the Local Governments and it was published last month in the "Gazette of India." I propose to bring it forward at a later meeting with a view to its being taken into consideration and passed by the Council."

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins introduced the Court Fees Bill and explained the measure. He said "At present when parties to litigation desire to obtain copies of documents from Civil Courts which are to be sent to them by post the exact cost of the postage has to be calculated and that leads to some correspondence, delay and also to a certain amount of trouble in keeping accounts of small and broken sums. It is now proposed that in all such cases a uniform fee of 12 annas shall be charged. This fee has been calculated on the average cost which has been incurred in a great number of cases. The result will be that some people will pay an anna or two more than the actual cost of the postage, others will pay a few annas less, but the general result will be that less trouble will be caused and there will be on the whole a great increase of convenience to the parties."

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins introduced the Bengal, North-West Provinces and Eastern Bengal, Civil Courts Bill, and said that details were fully given in the statement of objects and reasons.

THE AIRSHIP BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins, in introducing the Airship Bill, said: "I introduce the Bill to control the manufacture, possession, sale, use and import and export of airships. This bill has already been published and as far as I am aware the one criticism of any importance, which has been directed against it, is that we are in a great hurry to deal with the prospective dangers of airships, while we are slow to deal with the more pressing dangers of ill regulated insurance societies. There may perhaps be some sort of analogy between certain classes of airships and certain kinds of insurance societies. But that reproach will at any rate be presently removed, and I think that this Bill may be considered upon its merits without regard to the prior claims of pending legislation. As to the bill being premature, I doubt, whether at the present moment there is a single airship in India. At the same time it would not be safe to assume that this condition of affairs will continue. Already there are complaints in England of the nuisance caused by airships flying over inhabited localities, and we hear of a postal service between Windsor and London. Those who have watched the astonishing progress made during the last few years towards the conquest of the air, would be slow to set any limits to possible future developments. At any time a discovery was be made or some invention may be perfected which will enable airships to be used as ordinary means of locomotion, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that within the next few years the more adventurous members of this Council may be willing to wend their way to Simla in aeroplanes, instead of coming up in a cockscrew railway and in any case there is a certain advantage in taking our measures before hand instead of waiting until vested interests have been established. It must, however, be admitted that the sole practical utility of airships at present time consists in their use as instruments of warfare, and it is probably with regard to the possibility of their employment as such that this Bill has been framed, although I think that this side of the question has possibly received undue prominence in the statement of object and reasons. The provisions of the Bill have been borrowed from the corresponding provisions of the Indian Arms Act and from the English Act, which was lately passed upon the occasion of the Coronation in London. The only provision of the Bill which is in any way novel is that contained in Clause (5), which empowers the Government in certain cases to take possession of airships and to pay compensation for those which may be used for Government purposes. Now it is a well recognized rule that in times of great emergency the whole resources of the country are absolutely at the disposal of Government upon the principle that the safety of the State overrides all other considerations. The object of this Clause is therefore to give legal effect to this principle in the case of machines, the principal, if not the sole utility, of which at the present time is the use for warlike purposes. In these circumstances I think that no reasonable objection can be taken to this clause. I now move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Mazhrul Haque, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, the Hon'ble Major General Grover and the mover, with instructions to report to the next meeting of the Council.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam, in introducing the Calcutta Improvement Act Validation Bill, said:—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to modify certain provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act of 1911. This Improvement Act of 1911 was taken up by the Legislative Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and was passed. As the Bill was originally introduced into that Council it provided for certain appeals that might be preferred to the High Court from the award of certain tribunals that have been constituted under that Act. It was at that time considered that should the Act be passed, as it was introduced in the form of a Bill, the Legislative Council here will take up a validating bill, and validate the provisions in reference to appeals that were introduced at the time when the Bill was first taken up in that Council. Later on we thought it necessary that instead of having a Validation Act, it would be far better to cut out those provisions from the Calcutta Improvement Act and take up a separate bill here in this Council with a view to modify that bill. The necessity for this action arose in this way that when a similar enactment was taken up in Bombay, the Bombay Improvement Act in its original form, had taken upon itself to introduce these provisions regarding appeals. But it was later on found on the strength of a decision of the Bombay High Court, where the Chief Justice held that the local Legislative Councils had not the power to confer such jurisdiction upon the High Courts, that the Government of India had to take up in this Council a validation Act. It was therefore considered necessary that instead of asking local Councils deliberately to take action, knowing that they had not jurisdiction to take such action, it was best that they should not take this action themselves and that the Legislative. Council here should do what is right for them This is a small bill, my Lord, and I suggest that the consideration in regard to discussion may be postponed till the Bill is further taken up in this Council.

The Council adjourned till Monday, the 18th instant.

MYSORE COUNCIL.

Several Bills Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 11.

At noon to-day there was a meeting of the Legislative Council of Mysore in the public offices, at Cubbon Park, the Dewan, Mr. Ananda Row, President of the Council, being away at Mysore, the chair was taken by Mr. K. P. Puttana Chetty, the senior councillor. The business transacted was of a formal character. The assent of the Maharaja to several bills was announced by the Secretary, among them being the following :—A Bill to amend the Government Savings Banks Act of 1893 as applied to Mysore, the Code of Civil Procedure Bill, the Mysore Limitation Bill, the Guardians and Wards Bill, the Insolvency Bill, the Public Conveyances Bill and the Mysore Small Causes Courts Bill.

The second councillor then moved that the Bill for the Protection of Judicial Officers and the Bill to amend the law relating to partition be read in the Council.

The bill to amend the Municipal Regulation of 1906 and the one amending the Mysore Local Boards Regulation of 1902 were passed finally.

S. I. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Proposed Abolition of Bulls-eye Shooting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 11.

Lieut. Paget of the Oxford and Bucks Regiment having proposed the abolition of bullseye shooting and the prohibition of aperture sights at the Southern India Rifle Association meeting, a representative team of members met at the invitation of the Secretary at Hebbal Camp last night to form ideas pending Thursday's annual general meeting.

Lieut.-Col. Richards, Kolar Volunteers, presided.

The proposer said he now realized that perhaps his resolution was of a too sweeping a character and modified it to mean that bullseye shooting be barred only up to 500 yards. He cited the practice at the Meerut Meeting.

In support, Major Darley, the S. I. R. A. Secretary, replied that if the figure target was pronounced a success at Bisley, it was the intention of the Association to adopt it.

Major Barton, Bangalore Volunteers, was strongly against the tactical events owing to the element of fluke shooting.

Major Applin, 14th Hussars, former S. I. R. A. Secretary, with official experience of Bisley, agreed with Major Barton, and, to prove that while tactical events were excellent, in their place good bullseye shots were the best snap shots of rapid firers, he would offer Rs. 100 towards a prize of Rs. 400 for a competition between teams of eight tactical shots and bullseye shots. He was certain the bullseye men would win hands down.

Lieut.-Col. Woods contributed another Rs. 100 for this test match in support of Major Applin. As to the use of aperture sights, a prolonged debate ensued as to their cost to the regular soldier on the one hand and their necessity for the army, as in the case of the United States army, on the other. It was decided to present the opinions expressed in a tangible form at the general meeting.

HATWA RAJ CASE.

Rani Appointed Guardian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

In accordance with the order recently issued by the Government of India, in the matter of Hatwa Raj, an application was made to-day before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen on behalf of the Maharanli of Hatwa. This is an application for an order to make over the Raj estate, both movable and immovable, now under the Court of Wards, to the Maharani on her furnishing a security and also to appoint her as guardian to the minor Raja. As it was impossible to furnish proper security, it was prayed that the Maharani be allowed only to draw interest on the Government security. His Lordship took time to consider the matter and in the meantime passed a provisional order directing the Maharani to furnish one year's net income as security and appointing her guardian of the minor Raja.

BURMA OIL FACTORY AT GOA.

Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, SEPT. 11.

To-day the opening ceremony of the big factory of the Burma Oil Company took place with great eclat, a large and distiguished gathering was present, including the Chief Justice and other high officials of the Republic. In the absence of the Governor, A.D.C. performed the opening ceremony. On turning the silverkey all the departments of the factory were seen. After visiting the Company's commodore ship "Singu" the interesting function terminated.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, SEPT. 11.

At the Provincial Conference, among other resolutions adopted, were those supporting Mr. Ghokale's Elementary Education Bill, advocating the establishment of arbitration courts, the extention of local self-government, national education and sanitary improvement. The last resolution urged the delegates to accept the first article of the Congress Constitution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, in thanking the Reception Committee, deprecated the wholesale denunciation of the police by some of the delegates. The proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the President,

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

The following letter has been addressed by Michelin et Cie., to the president of the French Aero Club : Sir,—The question is often debated as to whether the military aeroplane is simply a medium, for reconnoitring, or whether, in a short time, it is destined to become a terrible engine of war. By its use, can bridges and railway junctions be rendered impassable? Can the mobilisation of troops be prevented? Can fortresses be raised to the ground, and battleships be blown up? Or, to go even further, is it possible to destroy arsenals and powder magazines, and demolish guns and armouries? Debate upon the first and second points is useless. The only reply is that, in the former case, a few machines would suffice, whereas, in the latter, a whole fleet of aeroplanes would be necessary. Let us try, then, to demonstrate the power of aeroplanes by practical tests. When once these tests have been carried out, we hope that both the Government and the public will not fail to realise the necessity of ordering, not only dozens, but 5,000 or 6,000 aeroplanes from French manufacturers. After all, the costs will not exceed that of a battleship. Accordingly, we place at your disposal the sum of 150,000f. to be distributed in four prizes, which will be called "The Michelin Aero-Target Prizes." A prize of 50,000f. will be given to the aviator, who, in a single flight, on or before Aug. 15, 1912, shall have dropped the greatest number of projectiles into a circle having a radius of ten metres. The aviator must fly at a minimum altitude of 200 metres and drop singly five projectiles, each weighing at least 20 kilogrammes, while passing several times over the mark. In the event of several aviators having dropped the same number of projectiles into the circle before sunset of Aug. 15, the winner will be the one whose projectiles are nearest the centre. Another prize of 25,000f. will be given, under the same conditions, to the aviator who, flying at a minimum height of 1,000 metres, shall have dropped his projectiles within a rectangle 100 metres in length and 10 metres in width. In the event of several aviators dropping the same number of projectiles within the prescribed limit, the winner will be the one whose projectiles as before, are nearest the centre. We are asking the aviation section of the Aero Club to lend us its assistance in drawing up the rules and arranging the details for this competition. Two other prizes will be given on Aug. 15, 1913. For the second year, we reserve the right to alter the conditions, whilst retaining the original idea. Only French civil and military aviators will be allowed to compete.

NO BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

An official communication has issued from the War Office intimating that the inter-divisional and Army manœuvres have been entirely abandoned this year. It was in these terms :—"The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Army Council have decided that the Inter-Divisional Manœuvres and the Army Manœuvres shall not take place this year. This course has been adopted by the Army Council for a combination of reasons." First, as has been stated in these columns, the prolonged drought is mainly responsible, because even if rain in sufficient quantity were now to fall the ground would be liable to much damage by the passage over it of large bodies of cavalry and men with guns and wagons during the course of the next three weeks. A further view is that the recent calls upon the troops in connection with the strikes have already broken in upon the ordinary routine of training, which, if resumed, would have to be taken up at the stage at which they were when the special duties were undertaken, that is, brigade training. It is assumed, however, that although there are to be no more divisional and inter-divisional inspections by Genral Sir John French, the divisions which have already been out, i.e., the first and second divisions Aldershot Command, will not have to repeat their brigade training, but that furloughs are likely to be granted earlier than usual this season. The other divisions of the Army are, ordinarily, rarely quartered together in larger bodies than brigades, and it is to them more particularly that the order to abandon divisional training will apply. They will proceed only with the work of brigade drill.

Another possible cause is the question of economy; so much must have been spent already in moving the troops, and so much more remains to be disbursed before they are all back at their quarters, that, if the manœuvres had gone forward, the Army Estimates would have required a considerable additional grant. It is considered convenient, therefore, in many ways that the Army manœuvres should for once be foregone. Two brigades of the Aldershot Command, under orders from Headquarters, proceeded yesterday afternoon and evening to entrain by the London and South-Western Railway to their barracks and camps. To-day other troops will follow by the same line, and in the course of to morrow it is anticipated that the whole of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, with the 1st Cavalry Brigade, will have returned to Aldershot and Borden Camps. Men of the Eastern Command, Major-General Snow's division, will remain on in town a few days. When they entrain to their homes, London will be left under normal conditions, retaining only the troops belonging to this military district under Major-General Codrington.

BRITISH TERRITORIALS AND CONTINENTAL CONSCRIPTS.

"Cavalier" writes to a contemporary—The first half of the month of August is the most important period of the year for the Territorial Forces. In spite of the Indian heat which has prevailed this year, there has been a good muster of the divisions which have been in camp, and the zeal and courage of the troops at work have shown improvement rather than otherwise. In particular observers have remarked on the increased efficiency and self-confidence of regimental officers, while the numbers are maintained approximately. Critics of the so called Territorial system are wont to draw comparisons between these troops and Continental conscripts, and either to deduce that it is absurd to think of opposing our Territorials to a European enemy, or else to assert that the high level of patriotism, intelligence, and so forth of free men fighting in defence of their homes would render them more than a match for the unwilling soldiers of a Continental State. The plane of comparison, however, which is so generally made, shows ignorance of the real status of the Territorial Force and its value to the State. For political and advertising purposes a great deal was made of the change of title from Volunteer to Territorial, although in its principal essentials the present force is identical with the former Volunteers. In particular the amount of training achieved is approximately the same, though in most units the discipline has been somewhat improved. Given that the inhabitants of Northern Europe are of about the same value as raw material for soldiers, it is ridiculous to assert that with an averege service under arms of fifteen days in all for four years, under amateur officers, and non-commissioned officers, the London War Office can form an army equal to the German or French, with a continuous training of two years in barracks to begin with, and refresher courses for reserves under the best professional leaders in the world.

FALSE STANDARD OF COMPARISON

Judged by this unfair standard, our Territorial troops must be found wanting, but so to judge them shows an entire misapprehension of their role. Whatever may have been intended by Viscount Haldane and Sir Charles Douglas when they changed the title of Volunteer into Territorial, the fourteen divisions then created could not, from their essential conditions, be rated as field troops, as capable as Regulars, that is, of keeping the field of manœuvring, of fighting, of marching, and of sleeping in the rain and wind under hedges and other chance shelter in case England were invaded, let us say, in a stormy month of March. As at present constituted, the Territorial divisions are unusually good second-line troops, capable of guarding lines of communication, of defending fortified lines, and of maintaining internal order if the country were at war ; but, with the exception of the Yeomanry, it is absurd to rate them or compare them with the Continental divisions which would be mobilised for the line of battle,

In an interesting brochure lately published by Viscount Haldane and Sir I. Hamilton, the theory is advanced that a certain superiority in numbers makes up for lack of the cohesion which can only be attained by service under arms. The history of war, however, sharply contradicts this theory, and in many cases large numbers of raw troops go to pieces more easily than small forces, as, for example, the ill-fated army of General Bourbaki in January, 1871, It is obviously more difficult to handle supply, manœuvre, and administer a big army of half-trained troops than a small one. But were it otherwise, no such superiority of numbers exists on our side. The marching-out strength of the fourteen Territorial Divisions is, at the outside, 125,000 rifles, and is much more likely to be less. An invading army wou'd not muster less than the same number of divisions, and would all be concentrated for action, while, at any rate, some of our Territorials would necessarily be detached or cut off from the decisive point.

VALUE OF THE YEOMANRY.

As a reserve, however, to the Field Army, and as a school of patriotism and military spirit, the Territorial Force fills a role which is not only of the highest military value, but which is all the more indispensable in proportion to the numerical weakness of our field Army. In war that Army would need constant feeding, and the men for the purpose would largely be drawn from the Territorials, as they were from the Volunteers for South Arfica. In the opinion of Continental critics, the Yeomanry constitute an asset of far greater value than is realised in England, not so much because they are near perfection, but because it is so difficult anywhere to find soldiers who can ride well enough to fight as mounted men. Now every Yeomanry regiment includes a fair proportion of good riders and good horses, and a sound military organisation would know how to turn this fact to formidable account. As a set-off to the undoubted advantages of having our ranks filled with Volunteers, the consideration which it has been necessary to accord to them in this hot weather is a reminder that conscripts can be worked harder as well as kept longer in the service. The soldiers now learning their business on the exercise-grounds of France and Germany will not generally be seen doing light work in their shirt sleeves, but will be carrying marching order if under arms at all. It is as foolish to shut our eyes to such facts as it is to expect the impossible of the gallant and patriotic young men who sacrifice their amusement and their hard-earned holiday in these torrid days to serve a country which shows but a somewhat half-hearted interest in their endeavours.

Among the most interesting concentrations of Territorials has been the camp at Lamphey, in Pembrokeshire, which has just been inspected by Sir John French. Whatever they may profess through their politicians, the Welshmen are soldiers at heart. They love a stand-up tussle, whether on the football field or for a more serious purpose. They have aways filled the Auxiliary Forces with men, and have supplied recruits to the Regular Army out of all proportion to the population. The spirit of the race will always be the spirit of the Celtic warrior, impetuous, but reliable under judicious discipline and capable leaders.

LADY DOCTORS IN INDIA.

Their Pay and Status.

The annual report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund contains the following remarks on the above subject :—

One of the main grievances of the lady doctors in India appears to be that of pay and status, and on this point the Central Committee is entirely in sympathy with them. In June 1908 the Committee approached the Government of India with a request that a special grant-in-aid might be given to the Association in order to enable them to offer better terms to ladies engaged in female medical relief work in this country. The Central Committee has recently supplied the Government with full figures and statistics on the point, and it has hopes of obtaining some assistance for this purpose in the coming year.

Both Miss Vaughan and Major Birdwood in their report state that the pay of Rs. 300 a month is inadequate for a European, considering the general rise of prices and cost of living in India, and the Committee endorses this opinion. At the same time it must be pointed out that the question is very largely one of supply and demand, and in many cases local Committees say they cannot afford more, and the Durbars of Native States steadily decline to give larger salaries. The Committee desires to assure all those who are working under its auspices that this point has been very prominently before it for many months past, that it is fully aware of all the difficulties and hardships lady doctors often have to contend with in this country, and that it trusts it may be able to make its service more attractive in the future.

The Committee would, however, here repeat its remark in its annual report for 1908: "The funds at the command of the Association, as will be seen from the financial statements later on, are strictly limited, and it should be clearly recognised by those who accept posts under the Fund that it is essentially a charitable and more or less struggling Association, which endeavours to provide as full medical relief as possible to women of all classes in India with a comparatively very small income."

The Committee think it well to again point out that, owing to the steady annual increase in the number of ladies who possess the higher degrees in medicine, the Association cannot guarantee to provide employment carrying a suitable remuneration, immediately it is required, or indeed within any given period. The number of appointments, especially those carrying the recognized pay of the higher grade, are strictly limited, and the most the Central Committee can do is to endeavour to fill such vacancies as arise with the best material at its disposal. In all cases where the Central Committee is asked to recommend a lady for a post in a Native State or for a particular hospital, the claims of each and every registered candidate for employment receive full and impartial consideration. It should also be borne in mind that the final selection and appointment of candidates for a considerable number of posts rests with the local authorities concerned. The fact, moreover, that the Central Committee has assisted students, who have been recommended by the Principals of Medical Colleges in India as likely to prove successful medical women, with scholarships during their college careers, does not in any way render the Committee responsible for providing them with permanent employment under the Association. Nor does it guarantee to provide with first grade posts immediately on their return to India ladies whom it may have recommended to the United Kingdom Branch as worthy of assistance, in order that they may take the higher degrees in medicine. It has happened on several occasions during the past years that ladies who have not been altogether satisfied with their posts have resigned them somewhat suddenly, sometimes before they have taken the precaution of securing the promise of a new appointment. As the supply of medical women continues to be considerable in excess of the demand, especially were the higher paid posts are in question, the committee takes the opportunity of again warning all ladies connected with the fund that they run considerable risk in hastily throwing up appointments, however uncongenial they may appear to be.

The Central Committee begs also to remind Honorary Secretaries of Provincial and Local Committees that a list of candidates for employment is always maintained in its office, and to state that, if ladies who wish to proceed on leave would notify their desire as early as possible to their Local or Provincial Committees it would much facilitate the work of those who have to arrange for filling their posts during their absence.

FATAL MOTOR WAGON ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPT, 11.

Lieut. H. E. Chipendale, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal-Porbander State Railway, met with a serious accident last night at Gondal He was travelling in a motor lorrie between Virpur and Gondal, when the conveyance was derailed and he fell into a pit. He was soon removed to Gondal and the Agency Surgeon Dr. Keyes was sent for by special train from Rajkot. Lieut. Chipendale, however, died at about midnight. He was brought here to-day in a special train to be buried. The railway offices have been closed and the whole staff will attend the funeral ceremony.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th August, 1911, shows a decrease, on the corresponding week of 1910 of 19,829 maunds with an increase of Rs. 29,557 in the earnings.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

The British Strikes.

London, Aug. 28.

Speaking at Cardiff yesterday, the leader of the Welsh miners said that the labour troubles of the United Kingdom were only beginning. The time had come when the miners, the railwaymen, and the dockers should act through a unified organisation. Most of the leaders of the miners were, he said, ready for a big fight to a finish.

At Barry yesterday, a mass meeting of railwaymen, while accepting the terms of the settlement of the strike pending the Commissioners' report, declared that the men would be satisfied with nothing short of the complete recognition of their unions.

The meeting carried a motion expressing contempt for the executive of the Railwaymen's Association, whose action was the greatest betrayal of workmen that the world had seen.

London, Aug. 28.

A Bill prepared by Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., compels employers and workers to give 30 days' notice of any change affecting working conditions or wages and fixes penalties for lock-outs and strikes and for inciting to either prior to the investigation of a dispute by a board. The latter is to consist of three members appointed by the Board of Trade upon the application of the parties to the dispute.

Sir William Hall-Jones, High Commissioner for New Zealand, speaking to an interviewer yesterday, recommended the adoption of the New Zealand system of compulsory arbitration in connection with industrial disputes.

STRIKES ON THE CONTINENT.

Berlin, Aug. 28.

The metal masters at Dresden and Chemnitz have locked out 60 per cent. of their workmen.

Lisbon, Aug. 28.

Forty thousand cork-cutters, lightermen and dockers at Badajoz, a Spanish town 5 miles from the Portuguese frontier, have gone on strike. Soldiers are guarding the quays and public buildings in the town.

LEOPARDSTOWN RACES.

Dublin, Aug. 26.

The stewards of the Irish Turf Club have decided that the circumstances of the Irish railway strike did not justify the executive of the Leopardstown Park Racing Club in abandoning the first day's programme of its annual race meeting. The Leopardstown Club's licence has been withdrawn for the remainder of the present year and its clerk of the course has been fined £100 for having neglected to take adequate steps to consult the local steward. The racing authority ordered the Leopardstown Club to defray all the expenses of the owners, trainers and jockeys in connection with the races fixed for the 19th inst.

A CANADIAN OUTRAGE.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.

At Blairmore, in Alberta, yesterday, the cottages occupied by Austrian miners were blown up with dynamite following upon a strike for better working conditions in the coal mines. No arrests in connection with the outrage have been made so far.

CRICKET.

London, Aug. 27.

Playing against Northampton, F. R. Foster of Warwickshire, who has accepted the Marylebone Club's invitation to visit Australia with the English team, secured five wickets for 18 runs.

London, Aug. 27.

In the county cricket championship matches, C.B. Fry (Hampshire) heads the list in the batting averages with 67·75 runs per innings. C. P. Mead scored on an average, 51·38, S.P. Kinneir 49·06, and F. Foster 43·63 each innings.

In bowling G. J. Thompson, of Northamptonshire, came out on top of the list with an average of 15·20 for each wicket. F. Foster's wickets cost him 19·67 runs each, and W. Rhodes has an average of 23·43 runs per wicket.

London, Aug. 28.

Major Trevor, in an article in the "Daily Telegraph," states that if the English cricket team is beaten in a majority of the test matches during its forthcoming visit to the Commonwealth, the Australian cricketers will have more right to congratulate themselves than they have had on any previous occasion.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" declares : "The team is a powerful one. It contains men who are admirable exponents of every side of the game and in every way play the game well."

The "Globe" remarks : "It is a sound workmanlike team, with an abnormal quantity of bowling but of good quality."

A FAMILY MURDERED.

Berlin, Aug. 27.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Rendel, in Hesse. A farmer named Gunderoch, who had squandered his patrimony and had deserted his wife and family, returned from London on Friday, and went to his father-in-law's house, where he shot his wife's father, mother, brother and sister. He then shot his wife as she was endeavouring to escape through a window, and after that he committed suicide. All the victims of the tragedy are dead.

COLLAPSE OF A GRANDSTAND.

New York, Aug. 26.

At Elgin, in Illinois, yesterday, a grandstand connected with an automobile racing track collapsed, while a motor race was in progress with the result that 300 persons were injured, many of them seriously. After the collapse a panic set in and the police and soldiers present had to use their clubs to prevent the terrified people from streaming over the course.

While one of the competing cars was travelling at the rate of 65 miles an hour, one of its tyres burst and the machine was wrecked. A mechanic on the car was killed in the wreck.

EXPLOSION AT A PICTURE SHOW.

New York, Aug. 26.

At the Morgan Grant Opera House, at Cannonsburg, near Pittsburg, yesterday, an explosion occurred during a display of moving pictures. An alarm of fire was raised and a panic ensued.

Women and children were jammed on a stairway in endeavouring to escape from the building. Many of them were trampled to death and others were smothered.

Altogether 25 persons were killed and many others were injured.

CENSUS FIGURES FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

The final census figures for Bombay (including Aden) give a population of 27,065,842 being an increase of 6.3 per cent since 1909. The difference between the above figure and that shown in the provisional totals is only 8,728 or .03 per cent. Hindus have increased by 5·3, Muhammadans by 6.4, Parsis by 5.6 and Christians by 11.6 per cent. There is a decrease amongst the Jains of nine per cent. The number of persons returned as animists on the other hand is more than three times as great as it was at the previous census. This is due mainly to changes of classification chiefly in Rewakantha and Khandesh where large numbers of persons, who were shown in 1901 as Hindus, have now been returned as animists. It will be interesting to see what the Census Superintendent has to say on this subject in his report. More than three-quarters of the total population are Hindus and less than one-fifth are Muhammadans. The latter are found chiefly in Sind where three persons out of every four profess this religion.

MR. GOKHALE'S BILL.

"Unworthy a Public Man."

On the subject of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, the "Statesman" writes :—

While everyone must recognise the ability and earnestness with which Mr. Gokhale is carrying on his campaign in favour of his Compulsory Education Bill, his speech in the Calcutta Town Hall makes it clear that there are many objections to his proposals which he has not appreciated and others which he seeks to answer merely by denouncing his critics. He does not improve his position by insinuating that those who are not in favour of his Bill are opposed to the education of the masses. After all, his scheme is only one of many methods of attacking the problem. We are in favour of universal primary education, but we are convinced that Mr. Gokhale's plan of securing this great reform proceeds upon

WRONG LINES.

In the first place, he has not shown that compulsion is necessary. What is the only justification for compulsion in any country ? The refusal or neglect of parents to send their children to school Can it be alleged that parents in India have shown any unwillingness to give their children the benefit of education, or at any rate, that this opposition has been widespread and obstinate ? The fact is notorious that the parents are willing, but that schools are wanting, because local authorities have been unwilling to supply them. Why then, apply compulsion to parents and provide unwilling local authorities with the loophole of permissive clauses ? Mr. Gokhale has not answered this question except by quoting figures relating to Japan and other countries which are

WHOLLY IRRELEVANT.

We contend that compulsion is not at present necessary. When there are schools for all children and voluntary methods have failed it will be time enough to resort to coercion. Compulsion not being necessary, its application in India is to be deprecated because its introduction will infallibly lead to blackmail and oppression. It will be impossible to employ highly-paid men as school-attendance officers, and everyone knows the characteristics of badly paid subordinate officials. Mr. Gokhale does not appear to have grasped this difficulty. His failure to do so can only mean that he does not realise what an important part school attendance officers play in any system of compulsory education. The admissibility of pleas for exemption on reasonable grounds will depend almost entirely on their reports. It will be the school attendance officer who will determine primarily whether there is a school within a mile of the residence of a child, and whether the child is prevented from attending school "by reason of sickness, infirmity, domestic necessity the seasonable needs of agriculture or other sufficient cause." Let it be supposed that a parent is anxious to keep his child away from school without a sufficient reason. Such parents are found in England. They use their children to run errands and to add to the family income in other ways. But in England the school attendance officers are honest, and the parents eventually make their appearance before the school attendance committee. Obviously, however, if the officer is corrupt he can make a good income by reporting, for a consideration, that a child is detained at home for a sufficient cause. In that case a parent who ought to be coerced will escape by a judicious bribe.

On the other hand, there may be a father who is driven by domestic necessity to keep a boy at home. He ought to be excused but it will be in the power of the school attendance officer to report that he is wantonly preventing the child from attending school, and the chances are that the parent will be compelled to pay in order to secure the exception provided by the Act. These are not fanciful contingencies. They are not theoretical but matter of fact cases which are bound to occur every day, if Mr. Gokhale's Bill passes into law. It is easy to say that the safeguards provided by a vigilant public opinion will prevent any serious oppression. Have they prevented oppression by the police ? Everyone knows that in spite of all vigilance, petty blackmail is still rife, and that it can be practised with impunity upon the class which will send children to the primary schools. We can conceive of

NO MORE SEVERE BLOW

which can be struck at the cause of primary education than that it should be linked with the bullying and exactions of petty officials. Even in England compulsion has had the effect of making elementary education unpopular among a section of the poorer working classes. Coercion often renders odious what was once regarded either with approval or indifference, and it seems inevitable that in this country where coercion will be exercised in a detestable fashion the antipathy to primary education will be stronger and more widespread. So much for one or two of the difficulties which Mr. Gokhale ignores. There are others equally or more formidable which he merely waves aside with some degree of petulance. All educational experts are agreed that the great need of primary education is more efficient teaching. It would be desirable to have better school buildings, but better teachers are urgently required. Obviously the large expenditure which Mr. Gokhale's Bill will involve—some three millions sterling according to his computation—will put any improvement of the teaching staff out of the question. How does Mr. Gokhale meet this reasonable, well-grounded objection ? Simply by complaining that it is

"MOST UNFAIR,"

as if the objection had been concocted merely to oppose his Bill, though it is to be found in almost every Education report in recent years. But complaints of unfairness, though they may be telling on the platform, do not dispose of hard facts. Mr. Gokhale's Bill is a measure for the extension of a primary education which is as nearly as possible worthless, at the cost of retaining and perpetuating its inefficiency. This he virtually admits. "If they were satisfied with poor school-houses or a large proportion of untrained teachers for the children already at school he could not understand why the same might not do for the present for the children that were not at school." In other words, though the education is poor, let India have the semblance of compulsory free education. Such a plea is unworthy of a public man of the standing of Mr. Gokhale.

SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

The following Government resolution has been issued on the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioners to the Government of Bombay for the year 1910 :—

There were no widespread epidemics during the year and public health was on the whole good. The death rate and birth rate were respectively 30·30 and 37·32 per 1,000 of the population. While the death rate was slightly in excess of that recorded in the previous year, it is satisfactory to notice the increase in the birth rate which was well in advance of the mean ratio during the previous five years.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from plague, but the proportion per thousand was well below the mean. Cholera was only mildly prevalent during the monsoon season and small-pox was the cause of fewer deaths than usual. Confirmatory evidence of the benefits of small-pox vaccination is reported from Sind. In the three towns of Karachi, Sukkur and Larkana, where the Vaccination Act is in force, the ratio of deaths from this disease per mille of the population on the satistics of the preceding five years was 0·8, 0.5 and 0·1, respectively, while in Hyderabad and Shikarpur where the operation meets with opposition and where the Act is not in force, the proportion is 1·8 and 1·7, respectively. The mean ratio for the whole province is 0·15.

Twenty-seven sub-assistant surgeons were sent out on malaria duty in the worst affected tracts of thirteen districts, and the operations are reported to have brought considerable benefit to the population treated. The whole subject of malaria is now under the consideration of Government. Full investigation has been made in Bombay, and Government await a communication from the Municipal Corporation intimating the active measures proposed to be taken. For the rest of the Presidency statistics are being compiled which it is hoped will show what districts are most severely infected and which will indicate the lines upon which further measures should proceed.

Government continued to promote sanitary improvements by the distribution of grants in aid of well-considered projects, such as water supply, drainage and town improvement. The total amount granted for these purposes amounted to Rs. 7,59,893.

The administration of the health departments at the port of Bombay, Karachi and Aden continued to be efficient.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 11.

The first competition of the Nasik Golf Tournament was played this morning and attracted a record number of entries, 46 players taking out cards for the P. W. D. Cup, presented by the members of the P.W.D. resident in the District. The best score was returned by C. B. Pooley, 82 nett. Exactly the same score as he won last year, his handicap this year being nine, whereas it was fourteen last year. His score for the first nine holes was equal to bogey, 44, which is very good for a man with a nice handicap. He did not do so well the second nine holes as he took 47 strokes against bogey 40. However, his nett return of 82 gave him a lead of two strokes from R. D. England, W.P. Pechey and Captain Radcliffe Smith, all of whom returned 84 nett. The best scratch round of the day was England's 83 plus one, 84. Inglis had the misfortune to fall down and dislocate his knee at the fourteenth hole when he was in the middle of doing a very good round. He was out in 42, two under bogey and started home with four, three, four, four, which would have brought him in very nearly if not quite a winner. It is most unlucky that an accident of the nature should have not only spoiled his chance of winning this morning's competition, but will also prevent him from taking part any further in the tournament. As the Doctor says, he will most probably be unable to play for a month. He is a good golfer and was just getting on to his game and would in all probability have gone a long way in the Challenge Shield, which is the Championship of the Club and regarded as the highest honour. The scores in detail are as follows :—

	Total Score	H'dcap	Nett Score
C B Pooley	91	— 9	82
R D England ... & ...	83	+ 1	84
W P Pechey	84	Scr	84
Captain Radcliffe-Smith ...	84	Scr	84
Rev H R Scott	93	— 8	85
G R Duxbury	102	—16	86
E F Nicholson	91	— 4	87
M F Nicholson	90	— 2	88
A C Owen	101	—13	88
E G Turner	104	—16	88
W P Cowie	91	— 2	89
P A Kelly	99	—10	89
A Gittins	88	+ 1	89
Major E H Sharman ...	95	— 6	89
W H Luck	100	—11	89
T W Young	94	— 4	90
A S Orr	101	—11	90
A L S Roberts	88	+ 2	90
C W Breul	102	—12	90
Capt G F Waterworth ...	103	—15	91
F W Mann	106	—15	91
T S Pipe	106	—15	91
G H White	99	— 6	93
G W Kennedy	93	Scr	93
Lynch Blosse	108	—15	93
E Onslow	96	— 2	94
H O B Shoubridge ...	103	— 9	94
W C Symes	102	— 8	94
H Dakeyne	103	— 9	94
C H Roberts	97	— 2	95
P M D Sanderson ...	104	— 7	97
Hon Mr H R Greaves ...	106	— 9	97
R F R Cooke	111	—12	99
Capt Grant	107	— 8	99
Capt Higham	118	—18	100
R A Fitzherbert	118	—17	101
T H Garrett	119	—15	104
C Palmer	125	—14	111

The top sixteen players, excluding those who have entered for the Challenge Shield, qualify for the Captain's Cup which is played for by match play under handicap, the following being the names :—Pooley, Scott, Duxbury. Nicholson, Owen, Turner, Nicholson, Kelly, Sharman, Luck, Young, Orr, Breul, Waterworth, Mann, Pipe, Fairley.

Heavy rain fell on Saturday and Sunday which greatly improved the course which had become very hard, owing to the previous three or four days having been dry. It was, therefore, hoped that some good scores would have been put in, but for some reason or other they were little, if any thing above the average, and we have still to look forward to a score of under 80 which is at present the competition record for the course.

The Handicap Foursomes start this afternoon. This is a competition which is always regarded as the most enjoyable one of the Nasik meeting. The entries this year are very large and it will be a creditable performance to the pair who become the ultimate winners.

The ladies' competition is now in progress nine holes being played in the morning and nine holes in the evening.

LATER

The following matches were played in the first round of the foursomes this afternoon. Pechey and Owen handicap 12 beat Major Nicholls and Kennedy, handicap 2, by four up and three to go.

Cooke and Captain Waterworth handicap 15 beat Lynch Blosse and Fitzherbert less handicap 22 by two up and one to go. Major Sharman and the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Greaves, handicap 15, beat Mould and Pipe handicap 34 by 7 up and six to go.

Abercrombie and England, handicap plus four, beat Power and Symes handicap eighteen by three up and one to go.

Luck and Kelley handicap 2 beat Breul and Kelley one up.

Radcliffe Smith and Sanderson handicap six beat Grant and Young handicap 23 by three up and two to go.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

The following gentlemen will play in the Presidency vs. Parsee match which will be played on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant.

Presidency :—Major A. Douglas, (Capt.) Major J. G. Greig, Mr. H. L. Simos, Mr. F. R. R. Brooke, Mr. R. E. Cooper, Major W. M. Southey, Capt. E, D. Tillard, Capt. N. T. Kington, Mr. C. A. Tennant Capt. P. D. Green, Capt. Armytage and Capt. J. A. Yates.

Parsis :—Dr. M. E. Pavri, (Capt.) Messrs. J. P. Canteenwala, S. L. Madon, M. B. Wacha, K. B. Mistry, R. E. Mody, S. M. Chothia, D. K. Kapadia, D. D. Driver and P. D. Parekh ; reserves, Messrs. P. D. Kapadia and M. D. Umrigar.

Umpire : M. J. L. Bilimoria.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust by 98 runs. Scores:—

B. I. TRUST.

Prabhavalker, c Britto, b D'Silva	...	33
Sorabji, c D'Sa, b Gildar	...	20
A Shroff, c Gildar, b D'Cruz	...	9
Bharucha, c D'Silva, b Gildar ...	...	0
Byramji, b D'Silva ...	...	23
Hawkins, b D'Silva ...	...	6
Kent, b D'Silva ...	...	0
Orr, c D'Silva, b D'Cruz	...	9
Desai, c Gildar, b Coutinho	...	9
Watson, c D'Souza, b D'Cruz ...	...	1
Chandarana, not out ...	...	0
Extras ...	...	2
Total...	...	112

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

D'Cruz st Byramji, b Sorabji ...	...	4
Coutinho, c Desai, b Sorabji ...	...	1
A Fernandez, c Shroff, b Sorabji	...	1
Durham, c Kent, b Sorabji ...	...	0
M D'Cruz, c Chandarana, b Sorabji	...	2
S D'Souza, c Prabhavalker, b Sorabji	...	0
T Gildar, st Byramji, b Sorabji...	...	0
G D'Silva, c Chandarana, b Sorabji	...	2
J Britto, b Sorabji ...	...	2
C Scott, st Byramji, b Sorabji ...	...	0
V D'Sa, not out, ...	...	0
Extras ...	...	2
Total ...	...	14

POLO.

Poona Junior Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The following is the list of entries for the Poona Junior Polo Tournament:—The Buttercups, 26th Light Cavalry, Bolarum, Poona Gymkhana, 17th Dragoons, Signalling School and a team captained by Capt. G. Lucas.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

In spite of a welcome shower of rain precisely before the races the weather proved very oppressive. Racing on the whole was interesting. The last race was won by a rank outsider.

MODERATE PONY HANDICAP, six furongs:—
Major Mussenden's Gilliflower 7st 5lbs ...Davies 1
Mr. Sullivan's Lacrosee, 7st 1lb............Pegren 2
Mr. Valentine's Lady Ratcliffe, 8st 13lbs...Manly 3

Also Ran :—Lady Soult, 9st 5lbs; Pompadour, 8st 5lbs; Rarity 7st 13lbs.

Betting :—1 Gilliflower, 2 Lacrosee, 4 Lady Ratcliffe, 8 the rest.

Race :—Lacrosse took up the running and led up to the distance post, where Gilliflower overhauled her and won by 3-4 length, 3 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 21secs.

COMBINATION HURDLE RACE.—(Division No. 2), 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights :—
Mr. Taylor's Suffragette 10st 5lbs.........Mr. Evens 1
Mr. Macpherson's Doneen 10st 5lbs..................
Mr. Steele Perkins 2
Mr. Pierson's Queen of Hearts, 10st 9lbs.......Owner 3
Captain Gourlie's Lah, 11st 2lbs.........Mr Bryan 4
Mr. Walker's Veledia, 9st 12lbs...Mr. Stephen (Fell)

Betting :—1 1-2 Suffragette, 3 Doneen and Lah, 6 Velodia, 8 Queen of Hearts.

Race :—Suffragette led from the start to finish and won easily by 3 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third. Time.—3mins. 6 3-5secs.

MEDIOCRE PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—One mile 2 1-2 furlongs over 6 flights:—
General Pilcher's Stella, 2nd, 11st 2lbs....Gladsden 1
Mr. Curran's Lionel, 10st 5lbs..........................
Mr. Steele Perkins 2
Captain Gourlay's Marconi, 10st 5lbs...Mr Barrow 3

Also Ran :—Charge, 9st ; McNeilage and Bandy Leg, 11st 12lbs; Pan Out, 9st 3lbs; Lacrosee 8st 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Bandy Leg, 3 to 1 Stella and Lionel, 5 to 1 Charge, longer prices the rest.

Race :—Charge led with Lacrosee from Stella at the last hurdle, but Lacrosse went out of the proper course and left the race at the mercy of Charge who, however, fell at the last hurdle, thus leaving Stella the winner from Lionel by 1 1-2 lengths, 1 1-4 lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins. 32 3-5secs.

COMBINATION HURDLE RACE.—(Division No. 1).—About 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights :—
Mr. Miller's Blix 10st 12lbs..............Mr. Bryan 1
Mr. Leslie May's Pacific, 10st 2lbs......Williamson 2
Mr. Pugh's Frank, 11st ....Mr. Steele Perkins 3

Also Ran :—Levi, 11st 10lbs ; and Awail Fool, 11st.

Betting.—2 Blix and Pacific, 3 Levi, 6 Frank, 10 Awail Fool.

The Race.—Blix led from Frank and Pacific all the way towards the end, the Pacific made a game endeavour and beat Frank, but could not make any impression on the leader who won comfortably by a length, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 3secs.

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Messrs. Rowett and Ross' Light Metal 9st.
Davies 1
Mr. Ever's Northwood, 9st 12lbs...........Owner 2
Colonel Young's Atropine, 9st 10lbs............Ruiz 3

Also Ran :—Isabella, 9st 12lbs; Singleton, 9st 7lbs; Mallinyook, 9st; Winsome, 8st 9lbs; Sacristan, 8st 7lbs; Annaheane, 8st; the Witch, 7st 11lbs; Down Land, 7st 1lb.

Betting :—1 1-2 Atropine, 2 Light Metal, 4 Sacristan 2nd, 6 Winsome, longer prices the rest.

Race :—Northwood led for the first five furlongs followed by Winsome and Atropine, Light Metal a considerable distance behind, but she steadily gained ground and beat Northwood about a furlong from home winning by a length, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 20secs.

MODERATE PLATE.—7 furlongs.
Mr. Curtes Hayward's Pilot 8st 7lbs......Morrison 1
Mr. Latouche's Moira, 8st 9lbs.........Williamson 2
Mr. Ballantyne's Farthing Bun, 10st 2lbs......Mr.
Evers 3

Also Ran :—Grace. 8st 5lbs ; Yum Yum, 9st 12lbs; Abet, 9st 9lbs.; Posco, 9st 9lbs.; Dusinane. 8st 13lbs.; Distillery, 8st 11lbs.; Jaffa Girl, 8st 7lbs.

Betting.—1 Moira, 2 Farthing Bun, 10 to the rest.

Race.—Jaffa Girl led with Moira and Farthing Bun close behind, the rest in a bunch together. In the straight there was a hard fight between Moira and Farthing Bun, but Pilot came with a jet tail and settled the dispute winning easily by 2 1-2 lengths, a short head between second and third, Time—1 min. 36 4-5secs.

RACING.

Poona Closed Meeting.

Poona, September 10.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Poona Races 1st Meeting, 4th day Saturday, 16th September, 1911.

THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL :—Circassian's Best, Coel, Xerxena, War Cloud, Better Luck, Twister and Small Scotch.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE :—Balm, Sophocles, Cherry Hackle, the Rooster Vigorous, Ruby Tin, and Castalia.

THE VISITORS' PLATE :—Maria Farina, Hilarity, Eva and Bambino.

THE DESERT PLATE :—Saree, Alma, Famous, Young Purvez, Matheran.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE :—Bushoosh, Lama, Muswood, Ferrer, Alma and Famous.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE :—Zoolphokarr, Chichester, Shanwar, Rare, Red Flower, Little Sanaya, Toronto and Kimberley.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Poona closed Meeting 1st day Wednesday, 13th September. Entry closed at 7 p.m., on Saturday, 9th September 1911.

A NEW ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE Distance about 5 furlongs :—Mr M Goculdass' b a h Verney 14 ; Mr M Goculdass' b a h Nelson 13 3 1-2 ; Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Nimar 13 3 1-2 ; Mr M Goculdass' g a h Six Fifty 13-2 ; Mr M Goculdass' g a h Seven Fifty 13 3 1-2 ; Mr Mahomood Shiraze's ch a h Shojelly 13-3 ; Mr Mahomood Shiraze's g a h Zomat 13 3 1-2 ; Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Noomas 13-3 ; Mr Dara Cowasjee's g a h Framroze 13-3 ; Mr Habib's ch a h Dinar late Zebid 13-3 ; Mr H M Hasan's g a h Sattara 13 2 1-4 ; Mr A R Lavand's b a h Seduk 13 3 1-4 ; Mr J R Raja's b a h General Botha 14-0 ; Mr A A Suleman's b a h Mars 13 3 3-4 ; Mr Farajbin Sanad's ch a h Dushant 13-3 ; and Mr A M Mana's b a h Sirkar 13 3 1-4.

HORSES LEFT IN.

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The following are the handicaps for the Poona closed Meeting, first day on Wednesday next:—

HURDLE PLATE.—R. C. and distance:—Cocoa, 10st 5lbs; Utopian, 10st 1lb ; Mauser, 10st 13lbs; Ashdown, 10st 3lbs; Small Scotch, 9st.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—6 furlongs:—War Cloud, 10st 13lbs; Valiant, 9st 9lbs; Bachelor's Knot, 12st 7lbs; Sans Souci, 10st 11lbs; Rolling Stone, 9st 6lbs; Obo, 12st 2lbs; Lady Lemond, 10st 5lbs; Deputy, 8st 12; Absentee, 11st 12lbs; Ashdown, 9st 12lbs; Mauser, 11st 5lbs; and Cowslip, 9st 10lbs

THE LINFIELD PLATE.—6 furlongs:—White Hackle, 11st; Sun Sun, 11st 2lbs; Daulat, 10st 10lbs; Little King, 9st 12lbs; Good Shot, 11st 4lbs; Aden, 10st 5lbs; Orion, 9st 8lbs; Dojan, 11st 2lbs; Dilerjung, 10st; and Little Officer, 9st 5lbs.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—1 mile:—Lama, 9st 5lbs; Harry Johnson, 8st 5lbs; Native Lad, 8st 5lbs; Avis, 9st 8lbs; Bashis (late Submit), 9st 2lbs; Macedonia, 8st; Sooltanal Mulook, 8st 11lbs; Little Laffy, 10st; Ghalyum, 8st 9lbs; Guinea Merchant, 9st 11lbs; Pointer, 8st 8lbs; Panala 11,8st 7lbs.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—1 mile :—Little Laffy 10st, Guinea Merchant 9st 11lbs, Avis 9st 8lbs, Lama 9st 5lbs, Submit 9st 2lbs, Soolttanal Mulook 8st 11lbs, Ghalyum 8st 9lbs, Pointer 8st 8lbs, Panala 2nd 8st 7lbs, Harry Johnson, 8st 5lbs, Native Lad 8st 5lbs, Mecedonia 8st.

LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—About 5 furlongs :—Tofic Pahsa, White Hackle, Dilerjung, Sir Jamal, Aden, Little Officer, Good Shot, Hammond, Little King.

NEW ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—About 5 furlongs :—Nelson, Nimar, Six Fifty, Seven Fifty, Shojelly, Nooms, Framroz, Dinar, General Botha, Mars, and Sirkar.

OPEN POLE PLATE.—3 furlongs :—Glendale 2nd, Little Corporal, Dabchick, Chiucon, Make Haste, Deputy. Blunkey, and Wee Nan.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

The depression from the Bay of Bengal crossing the coast south of Balasore at eight hours this morning returns comparatively shallow. The low pressure area yesterday near Allahabad moved to the neighbourhood of Jhansi and has given heavy rain there. Rainfall has been nearly general, but light in the United Provinces and west Bengal. Yesterday's total rainfall was normal in amount. The principal amounts are :—Maymyo reports one and a half inches ; Balasore and Ranchi, two ; Gaya Dumka, Lucknow, Agra and Nowgong, one ; Jhansi, five ; Manipuri and Murree, one and a half ; Rawalpindi, two.

The forecast shows increased rainfall in the east of the Central Provinces, a decrease in the greater part of the United Provinces, an extension over Rajputana and Central India west and the more northerly portions of north-west India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	51·88	54·41	54·92	45·71
Monday, 11th September......	0·00	0·02	0·01	0·00
Total	51·83	54·13	5.·93	45·91
Same date last year	63·31	55·88	55·05	49·36

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Sept. 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill. ...	0·00	47·23	75·12	58·11

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11th SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced. Toria Gram sowings commenced. Food-grains doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi sowings.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and crop prospects improving. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Food-grains doing well.

Khamgaon.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop making slow progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally for standing crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower but want more rain.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain ; sometimes cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but want more rain.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy partly. Cotton plants in flower and healthy but want more rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year. All crops doing well but rain needed. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (10th)	92·8	82·5	...	0
Jask	90·3	82·8	...	0
Muskat (10th)	95·3	83·6	...	0
Multan	100·3	81·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	94·4	70·4	1·95	10·32
Lahore	100·9	81·7	...	6·97
Sirsa	101·8	84·0	...	2·60
Ambala	99·5	79·9	...	10·47
Delhi	91·0	78·8	...	7·49
Agra	85·0	76·0	1·09	8·89
Mainpuri	80·3	75·1	1·57	11·08
Jhansi	79·5	73·0	5·14	18·62
Cawnpore	82·2	75·9	0·37	16·17
Allahabad	86·6	76·0	0·38	24·05
Jacobabad	104·1	79·8	...	0·05
Karachi	84·5	78·5	...	0·18
Ajmer	88·4	77·7	0·02	4·24
Jaipur	90·2	74·1	0·62	12·09
Kotah	91·1	75·1	0·26	12·94
Bhuj	92·0	74·5	...	1·64
Dwarka	84·3	76·7	...	2·22
Veraval	82·1	76·3	...	5·74
Rajkot	94·1	72·0	...	1·40
Bhavnagar Para	96·0	75·5	...	6·29
Surat	84·9	75·6	...	17·64
Ahmedabad	97·1	75·7	...	8·89
Deesa	97·3	76·4	...	9·18
Neemuch	86·4	72·0	...	17·89
Indore	81·6	70·1	...	14·39
Jubbulpore	82·8	73·3	0·21	36·41
Saugor	82·3	71·6	0·11	32·83
Hoshangabad	85·1	72·4	...	28·41
Khandwa	88·2	72·1	...	10·09
Akola	84·7	70·1	0·04	17·67
Amraoti	84·8	71·3	...	15·92
Nagpur	88·6	74·8	...	35·66
Chanda	87·0	75·0	0·18	35·06
Raipur	85·7	75·6	0·06	48·14
Bombay	86·6	78·4	...	45·71
Ratnagiri	83·3	72·9	0·67	65·59
Mormugao	83·0	73·2	0·50	67·21
Karwar	80·7	73·0	0·78	72·48
Malegaon	88·4	70·1	...	17·40
Ahmednagar	85·6	66·0	...	15·99
Poona	84·0	68·3	0·02	12·72
Sholapur	89·8	67·1	...	15·06
Bijapur	86·2	66·3	0·32	9·17
Belgaum	75·8	64·5	0·32	32·62
Aurangabad	85·2	66·2	...	18·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	71·2	0·15	27·35
Hyderabad	88·3	71·2	0·04	16·37
Mangalore	83·3	72·3	0·10	86·93
Calicut	85·8	75·1	...	79·58
Cochin	86·7	74·7	...	62·64
Colombo	87·0	77·0	0·12	13·14
Masulipatam	93·3	79·2	0·01	14·71
Bellary	89·0	72·3	0·02	3·66
Cuddapah	98·2	77·1	0·03	8·68
Madras	94·0	77·0	0·16	4·31
Bangalore	83·8	63·8	0·11	10·09
Coimbatore	91·4	72·3	...	10·62
Trichinopoly	96·1	74·3	...	3·68
Negapatam	95·3	76·5	...	5·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th September, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1·95" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Rawalpindi and drier at Ambala. Night temperature is in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Widespread rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0·38", Cawnpore 0·37", Mainpuri 1·57," Agra 1·09" and Jhansi 5.14." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is 5° to 12° F. in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur records 0·62" and Kotah 0·26". Skies are clear in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·21," Saugor 0·11" and Chanda 0·18." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·67," Mormugao 0·50," and Karwar 0·78." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur and Belgaum records 0·32" of rain each, and Nizamabad 0·15." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure has moved westwards and is shown to-day between Jhansi and Saugor ; its depth has decreased considerably, but the winds in the United Provinces and Rajputana show a fairly well-defined circulation. Rainfall has been widespread in the United Provinces and fairly so in east Rajputana ; Jhansi records a heavy fall of 5·14". Light local rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the southern half of the Deccan, Mysore and on the north Coromandel Coast. On the west coast of the Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen between Ratnagiri and Mangalore. Showers have occurred in the extreme north, Rawalpindi reporting 1·95".

Fairly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and west Central India, and local rain in the Central Provinces, the east Punjab and on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in the southern half of the Deccan and possibly Gujarat.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

Two important collections of new dress models which I have been able to see this week, says a lady correspondent writing in mail week, have proved that tight skirts will be worn again this winter. But they will be quite graceful and easy to move about in, as they are fuller from the knees downwards, and behind they have either draperies or sashes. It is wonderful what a difference even a slight fulness makes, and one feels glad that we are not to jump to the other extreme and be encumbered with too many flounces and folds.

BLUE SERGE.

Blue serge will be worn a great deal, and some of the models in this ever-popular material are charming. One of them showed a skirt with a kilted flounce in front, plain sides, and a bolero coat, with long swallowtail ends. The corsage was trimmed with black Liberty, long sleeves in Liberty set into the arm holes, a loose bloused front of serge fastening under the left arm, and trimmed with Liberty buttons, and a smart little cravat of bright green, which fell from a high neck band of the same over a cream net guimpe. The back was square-cut, like a sailor dollar, and a smart shiny, black leather belt finished off the waist. The coat had Liberty revers and short sleeves with turned back Liberty cuffs, and the long corsage sleeves were finished off with cream ruffles and a touch of emerald green. Black corder silk with jet buttons and a corsage of cream lace formed another distinguished tailor-made. The skirt was rather long, and had a slit tunic trimmed down one side with flat jet buttons; the coat was short and cut away from the waist in front and two jet buttons on a tab of silk marked the slightly raised waist-line behind. White furs were worn with this costume, and a big black velvet hat with black and white feathers. Liberty coats and skirts are worn again or rather Liberty dresses with coats to match. Velvet dresses and coats are also in fashion and ratine is used as a trimming. White ratine collars and revers edged with fur look very well; fur revers are also an innovation of the season and fur trims the edges of many afternoon and evening gowns. Long velvet coats for tailor-made wear are to be seen, and many of them fasten high to the throat, with a turned back collar of fur. The corsages of velvet gowns are often in lace or mousseline, either white or coloured. I remember one beautiful black velvet dress with a slightly trailing skirt, which had a deep yoke and long sleeves coming to a point over the back of the hands, of emerald green chiffon, printed with a pale mauve design. The coat was three quarter length, with collar and cuffs of ermine, and a lining of mauve silk, with a green design on it. Short velvet coats and skirts are rare, but I saw one which had two voile flounces, edged with fur and fur trimmings on the coat.

VELVET FOR EVENING WEAR.

A good many evening gowns are being made in velvet, but not necessarily in plain velvet; in fact, velvet brocade, mousseline with stamped velvet flowers, and chiffon-velvet, embroidered, seem more in favour than anything else. The mousseline with velvet flowers is lovely, and I remember one lovely gown in lime-coloured mousseline, stamped with velvet leaves of limegreen tinged with yellow. It was trimmed with fine creamy lace on the shoulder, and in front of the corsage there was a bunch of golden brown velvet leaves. The skirt was long with looped-up draperies, and the whole thing was delightfully discreet in colour and line. A rich sapphire blue velvet dress with lace sleeves and fichu fitted the figure like a glove, and had a long train; a taupe velvet was trimmed with Chenille fringe, and in no dress was there any sign of the skimpiness which has marked evening dresses for some time.

COLOURS.

Taupe, grey, navy blue, and a certain amount of violet are the colours most used for models so far, not forgetting the usual complement of black and white always to be seen in Paris collections. Cerise bright green, and framboise are used as bright colour notes on dark gowns, and there is a certain amount of Scotch plaid used as a trimming which gives pleasant colouring to a blue or black gown.

TRIMMINGS.

Jet in moderation, fringe in abundance, some buttons, some fur, a little swansdown, ratine, gold and silver soutache, and embroidery, lace, and some ruching in tulle and taffetas are favourite trimmings. Ribbon and bead embroideries are also used to some extent, especially on the few Pompadour models which have been designed for debutantes. The only danger-sign in the new models seen up to the present is the obvious love of trimming, especially about the corsages. Too much trimming necessarily means heaviness, and a heavy looking gown cannot be smart. Fortunately, the women who know anything about dress from the society woman's point of view, have long realised the value of simplicity, so it is not likely that the danger will grow into a serious one.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, who has been conferring with the Government of India on certain details of administration, will leave Simla on the 14th instant. His personal staff and high officials of Bengal, who are here on a short visit, accompany him.

SOUTH INDIA RIFLE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 10.

A provisional prize roll relating to the Field Practice Championship aggregate at the S. I. R. A. meeting shows, Color Sergt. Brooks of the Cameron Highlanders, at the top with a score of 108 points for which he receives Rs. 200, the S. I. R. A. medal and gold chevron badge.

The Agram Stakes, 300 yards, have been won by Corpl. Paul of the Kolar Volunteers who gets Rs. 42 and the Cup for a score of 32.

The Hyderabad Resident's prize for 300 yards goes to Subadar Major Sitaram Singh of the 16th Rajputs who gets Rs 30 for his score of 33.

The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry are still leading for the Indian Army Championship out of 14 regiments with an aggregate of 1,340 points.

BY THE WAY.

CARTHAGE.

"Delenda est Carthago" is on every schoolboy's lips, but "Pour sauver Carthage" is a new cry. It is uttered by M. de Trevieres in the "Revue de Paris." The writer points out that the city was razed and burned by Scipio Africanus, and later by Hassan, the Persian; and to-day the best, or rather the worst is being done to remove what traces of former grandeur that still remain. In the course of centuries, from 697 onwards, M. de Trevieres says that the majestic columns have been pillaged by the ships of all nations. One has read that the works of the builders of Carthage can be found in the Italian churches and the mosques. In London there are two hundred Carthaginian columns.

FOR GOOD WORKS AND THE JERRY-BUILDER.

One of the most distinguished depredators of Carthage in recent years, if one may use the expression without offence, was the late Cardinal Lavigerie, who utilised the ancient stones for his cathedral at Tunis, the houses of his mission, and the convent for his monks. At Salammbo, one is told, land is being sold with the right of removing the ancient monuments and in many instances the stones are taken for jerry-building purposes. M. de Trevieres calls for a delimitation and an interdiction of the removal of all stones for any purpose whatever. He suggests that four mounted police shonld be entrusted with the patrol of Dido's city. The cost would be only a few thousand francs, If not, the write, adds, pillage will effect what time has failed to do.

FRANKLIN'S MANNERS.

Franklin collected thirteen principles to cover the small amenities of daily life. Each week he picked out one and practised it deligently, thus creating a habit. It took three months to cover them all. Each year he practised each one four full weeks. He kept this up for many years. The uncouth Franklin of early manhood who found fault with his wife for giving him a silver spoon and a china bowl for his bread and milk, instead of a pewter spoon and earthenware crock according to Mr. Harrington Emerson, in the "Engineering Magazine" for August, developed into the statesman and man of the world who won the respect of Englishmen, the admiration of Frenchmen, and the gratitude of Americans.

HOROLOGE ORNITHOLOGIQUE.

The sportsman, if he likes, can learn the time of day from the birds, at least until well-conditioned persons are up and doing, so one learns from a Paris contemporary. Before dawn the earliest of the risers in the bird family, the lark, makes himself heard, say, between one and two o'clock. After him about 2-30, the black cap begins his chant. At three o'clock the quail announces himself. Between four and five o'clock the tit with his grating note, irritating enough if it were not from the throat of this little ornithologic acrobat. From five to six the sparrow, the winged gamin, gourmand, brawler —hardy and amusing in his effrontery—utters his matutinal chirrup. It is remarkable that the sparrow, showing such vast enterprise, should be content to sleep, while his rivals are getting the best of the food provided by nature.

THE PARIS WATER CARRIER.

Paris is rich in contrasts, and sometimes the irony is charming. In the height of fashion to-day is still to be seen the picturesque watercarrier, and the scarcity due to the drought once more calls attention to his existence. On the heights of Montmartre are to be seen these robust Auvergnes, marching with their measured steps—and, by a fiction, the Paris water-carrier must always be an Auvergnat—with his two buckets. The extension of the water system has gone hard with the "porteur d'eau," who is days past made a family good living. In 1860 there were 1,253 porters; and in 1880 the number had fallen to 800; and to-day there are few, indeed. A barrel of water contains about 1,000 litres and its market value is abobt five francs. Like most othre occupations in France, the water carrier was under State or police supervision, and each night he had to fill his barrel and place it in the district he worked so as to be ready in case of fire, but the supervision has fallen into desuetude.

POPE'S GROTTO.

At a time when one sees grottoes everywhere in the streets it may be mentioned that the grotto, which Alexander Pope constructed in his garden at Twickenham, and in which he wrote his most beautiful and his most savage lines, was largely a grotto. "I have pnt my last hand," he wrote, "to any works of this kind in happily finishing the subterranean way and grotto. I there formed a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill that echoes through the caveru day and night. From the River Thames you see through my arch up a walk of the Wilderness to a kind of open temple, wholly composed of shells in a rustic manner . . . it is finished with shells, interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms, and in the celling is a star of the same material."

AN UNFORTUNATE INQUIRY.

"Knowing that you revel in a story," writes a correspondent, "the account of the death of Cardinal Moran, which I read, reminds me of a tale of his uncle, Cardinal Gullen. Here it is:—The Cardinal was a disciplinarian, and one of his rules was that the door of the Archbishop's house in Dublin wae to be locked at 10 o'clock at night. The priests who were out at any social function generally evaded this rule by getting a brother to open the door. One night the Cardinal had work that necessitated his sitting up late. The door bell rang, and the Cardinal answered the summons. As the priest entered the hall which was in darkness, he asked confidentially, 'Is Paul in bed?' 'No, Paul is not in bed,' was the reply, in a tone which made further interrogation inadmissible."

THE LAND BROUGHT FORTH FROGS.

By collating the information given by various correspondents it would be easy to make an instructive essay on natural history in droughtly season. The heat has produced some unexpected phenomena, says "Country Life," perhaps the most remarkable being the vast multiplication in the number of frogs, animals which it was generally thought prospered most in moist and humid seasons. It seems, however, that the frog flourishes equally well in dry weather, and, as he has few enemies, he is in danger of becoming a nuisance.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Most important provisions affecting animals are contained in the Protection of Animals Act (introduced by Mr. G. Greenwood, M.P.), which has just received the Royal Assent. The maximum punishment for cruelty has been increased from three to rix months, and a fine of £25, while the period in which proceedings can be taken has been increased to two months. Power is given to a private person to give another person into custody, on condition that the person so doing carries out the prosecution. The new Act also provides for the inspection of spring traps every twelve hours, and imposes penalties on those who sell poisoned grain or seed, or place poison without taking reasonable precautions against access thereto by dogs, cats, fowls, or other domestic animals.

A BISHOP'S GOLF.

An Eastern State bishop decided to take [illegible] and as he wished to begin his practice wher[illegible] unknown he sought (says the "Argonaut") [illegible] links instead of one of the many clubs whic[illegible] have been joyously opened to him. He p[illegible] himself with an outfit and a book of rules, [illegible] caddie at the links, and proceeded to set up hi[illegible] for the first stroke. After the usual feinting [illegible] limbering process he gave a mighty lunge at the [illegible] and went wildly over the top of it, leaving it re[illegible] ing on the tee in imperturbable celloid maje[illegible] "Tut! tut! tut!" exclaimed the bishop in m[illegible] clerical dismay. "Tut! tut! tut!" Then he tr[illegible] again, with yet more earnest and vigorou[illegible] and that time he ploughed a hole in the gr[illegible] inches away from the ball. "Tut! tut! t[illegible] reiterated. Tut! tut! tut!'" "Say, mister," [illegible] the caddie nonchalantly, "you'l never [illegible] play golf wid dem woids."

According to a statement from New York of [illegible] family lawyer, Mr. J. W. Gates has left 30,000,[illegible] dols. (£6,000,000.) The bulk goes to his wife a[illegible] son, but 1,000,000 dols. is left to friends and e[illegible]ployes. A provision in the will forbids the sale [illegible] any of his stocks for ten years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Dr. Arriaga, the new President of the Portuguese Republic, appears to differ from his predecessor, Dr. Braga, in little except name. Both are elderly men, and both are Republicans of a somewhat academic type. But whereas Dr. Braga was a historian of some merit, Dr. Arriaga is a journalist. He is also reported to possess oratorical powers of a fairly high order. But Portugal wants something more than fine phrases.

HEALTHY ESSEX.

Whatever else may be said against Essex—and the worst thing one has heard about the county for some time is that it is now a centre for literary men as well as the Peculiar People—it is undeniably true that Essex is healthy. Its death-rate has shown a continuous decrease for several years past, and now stands at 10.35 per thousand, as low a rate as the healthiest parts of Australia and New Zealand, considerably lower than London, and very much lower than any of the European health resorts. But a further examination of the figures would be wise before one decided to live at Barking or Purfleet. The rural districts of Essex are quiet and peaceful, and in many places prosperous; other parts are thoroughly suburbanised. It would be interesting to have a comparison of the death rate of, say Walthamstow and Leyton, with that of the quiet and sleepy town of Thaxted, which no railway has yet touched. Averages in bulk are sometimes misleading.

A LETTER FROM LANSBURY.

The most sensible and moderate statement from the Labour point of view that we have seen regarding the recent strike is the letter from Mr. Lansbury to a Unionist contemporary. If the member for Bow and Bromley spoke in his epistolary manner in the House of Commons, instead of his usual absurd interjectory fashion, he would discover that he had more influence. One is not concerned to defend Mr. Harold Cox against Mr. Lansbury; but one point that the latter makes deserves annotation. He remarks that "it is many years ago since the Trade Union Congress declared by a majority in favour of Socialism pure and simple." It is hardly necessary to remark that majorities at Trade Union Congresses are illusory matters of cards and tickets, which may represent the opinion of the leaders, but certainly not those of the men. A referendum would certainly show a large majority against Socialism.

THE JAPANESE PREMIER.

Prince Katsura, whose resignation of the Japanese Premiership was announced recently, is a soldier who became a politician almost by accident. He was educated in Prussia, and was for some years Military Attache in Berlin. Returning home he became Under-Secretary for War during a period of Army Reform. The war with China took him into the field, and when peace was restored he was first Governor of the turbulent island of Formosa. Later he became War Minister, and when the trouble with Russia drew closer he was promoted to the Premiership. If the Emperor accepts the retiring Premier's advice to send for the Marquis Saionji there will be a change in the whole spirit of Japanese politics. For the Marquis is the leader of the party which has majority in the House. Hitherto Japan, like Germany, has sought her Ministers outside the ranks of the politicians, but, since the war, there has been a demand for a constitutional Ministry constructed on the English fashion. It has been known for some time that the Government were prepared to accede to this demand. One will watch with interest the career of a true party Ministry.

AFTER THE CORONATION.

London is at last beginning to become normal again. In mail week the last of the orange-coloured masts vanished from Piccadily, and the announcement is now made that the work of dismantling the Abbey is almost complete. The workmen will probably leave early this month and it is hoped to reopen the building to the public soon.

THE "CLUB."

To many it will seem incredible that the Blackheath Football Club—"the Club," as its supporters affectionately term it—should be celebrating this year the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. Football seems far too modern a club game for such a thing to be possible. Yet it was as long ago as 1,860 that a few holiday games were got up by the old boys of the Blackheath Proprietary School and two years later the club itself was founded. Its glorious history since then is part and parcel of the history of English Rugby, though it is only since 1,883 that the Rectory Field has been its home.

MORE RAIN NEEDED.

The rain, says an English correspondent, which has come in time to save the roots and grass, and too late to damage the harvest, has done little to replenish the wells and brooks which are still very low. It will keep things going for a few days, but a steady downpour of two or three days will be needed before conditions are again normal. And even at the best, the autumn supplies of vegetables are bound to be of poor quality.

A LESSON IN MAGYAR.

The publication of banns of marriage in German is not uncommon in the personal column of the "Times." This morning, however, the paper provides us with a similar announcement in Magyar. One gathers that the Magyar equivalent for London is Londonban, and that England becomes Angolorszag. We aslo infer that the Magyar word for woman is menyasszony, which somehow sounds rather uncomplimentary.

BLACK DAY FOR THE LOUVRE.

The Louvre has known a still blacker day than that on which "La Gioconda" was abstracted. This was September 23, 1825, when formal restitution had to be made of the pictures looted during the conquests of Napoleon. Commissioners attended from fourteen different States. The lion's share was obtained, curiously enough, by the representative of Cassel, who recovered no fewer than 421 pictures. Austria recovered 323, Spain 284, Holland 210, and Prussia 119. Altogether, 2,065 picturs were removed, together with a number of statues, bas-reliefs, bronzes, wood-carvings, cameos, and enamels.

SIR CHARLES PETRIE.

By his firm stand against the tramwaymen on strike in Liverpool, Sir Charles Petrie has increased the already high reputation he holds in the Lancashire city. He has taken a very prominent place in several aspects of its life for the past decade. The son of an Irishman, he has strong Unionist ideals, and is the leader of the Conservative party in Liverpool. He was Lord Mayor ten years ago, and received the honour of knighthood from King Edward in the year following his term of office, which saw the opening of the new produce exchange. A magistrate and an alderman, Sir Charles has proved himself an admirable chairman of the Tramways Committee during an exceptionally anxious time, and his fellow citizens are not likely to forget his services.

ST. ANDREWS AND DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

St. Andrews may be said to be chiefly famous for distinguished visitors. These it owes not only to the golf links, but also to the University, which next month will celebrate its quincentenary. The choice of the students in Lord Rectors during the last thirty years exhibits such striking contrasts as John Stuart Mill and Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord [illegible]elborne and Lord Neaves, and tradition associates [illegible]ith each tenure of the office some little incident [illegible]ereby it is remembered. The prettiest of these [illegible]s the serenading of Helen Faucit when she ac[illegible]panied her husband, Sir Theodore Martin, for [illegible] inaugural address; but the most amusing [illegible]es to Dean Stanley. He was interested and [illegible]e, and at one function bent low to listen to a [illegible]able lady, who, mistaking his intention, [illegible]wed upon him the kiss which she imagined [illegible]o desire. Thereupon the Dean turned tail [illegible]d. Lady Augusta declared that her husband [illegible]ver been so terrified in his life.

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[illegible]e ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is [illegible]sant to use and whitens and softens the skin," [illegible] prefer it to any other." would you miss trying [illegible]t? These testimonials from ladies of title (with [illegible] are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and [illegible] buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not [illegible] your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delight[illegible] delicately perfumed, refreshing and benefi[illegible] [illegible]ish manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, [illegible]., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, [illegible] over 35 years.

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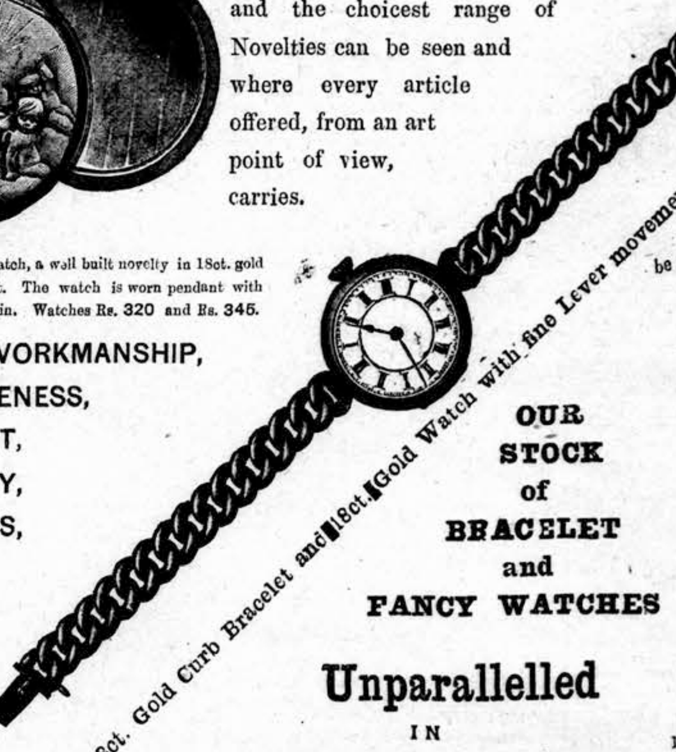

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Acts like a charm in
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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be readily cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness an depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 5 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of one is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Melibes—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Billious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd. H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both Native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs,
8th September, 1905.

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